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S Africa frees Kitson

Mr Steven Kitson, the British engineer detained by South African security police, was released last night, the Foreign Office said in London. A spokesman said the British Government was very pleased. Mr Kitson had been arrested after visiting his father, who is serving a 20-year prison sentence in South Africa

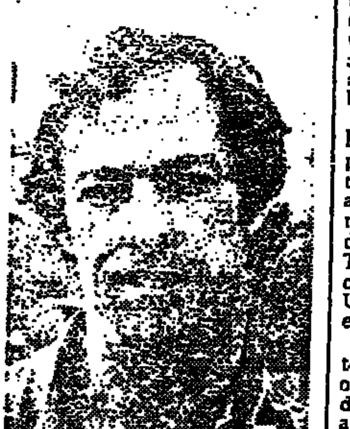
Earlier report, page 6

Haig tells Nato to take action

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, has told reporters in Brussels that failure to take action over Poland would assist the repression of Poles and diminish confidence in the West. He said that deeds should follow the Nato declaration on Poland Page 6

Unions ridicule steel loss claim

British Steel Corporation's claim that the snow had caused £50m-£100m losses was attacked by union leaders as "plainly absurd". Mr I n MacGregor, the BSC chairman, had fabricated the snow scare to make fresh cutbacks, according to Mr William Sirs, the steel union leader Page 11



Mark Thatcher still missing

Mr Mark Thatcher, the Prime Minister's son, who is reported to be still missing in the Sahara desert. Mr Thatcher, aged 28, who has been taking part in the Paris to Dakar rally, was earlier said to have been rescued Page 2

Arms firms get assured profits

The Treasury has awarded guaranteed profit contracts to defence manufacturers, in direct breach of a commitment made to the House of Commons. The profit rate could be more than 3 per cent above the rate earned by industry in general Page 3

3m jobless 'until 1986'

Unemployment will remain at or around three million until 1986, Manpower Services Commission planners say in the internal working estimates. During that period 40 per cent of the unemployed will have been without a job for more than a year Page 2

Nurses seek 12% increase

Representatives of Britain's 400,000 nurses intend to seek a pay increase in line with inflation, now running at about 12 per cent. A meeting of the Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council negotiating committee decided it was not prepared to abide by the Government's 4 per cent cash limit.

Election crisis at Le Monde

Attempts to elect a new editor-in-chief at *Le Monde* have bogged down with the rejection by the editorial staff of the last available candidate. Now, after 18 months of complicated manoeuvring, the process must begin again Page 6

Botham to play

Ian Botham, the England all-rounder, will play against India in the fifth Test in Madras today even if only semi-fit with a virus infection Page 15

For the first time *The Times* today publishes on page 10 a list of First Class Honours degrees at polytechnics. A second list will appear tomorrow.

BR threatens to suspend striking train drivers

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The spectre of a total shutdown of the railway network rose last night when Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, said that his board will on Friday consider suspending the 20,000 train drivers who are on strike in a productivity dispute.

Sir Peter said the board would have to study the implications of the two-day strike, estimated to cost BR £12m, by members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) which started at midnight and the unions' threat of further strikes on Sunday and next Wednesday and Thursday.

"We shall certainly be considering suspending all those taking industrial action but we have to go through an awful lot of permutations. At the end of the day the industry is being wrecked by what is happening at the moment", Sir Peter said after a meeting of his executive board.

Suspensions of Aslef members could be expected to produce hostile response from the union executive, which has adopted a militant stance in the arguments over the introduction of flexible rostering. To add to BR's difficulties, a confrontation with the National Union of Railwaymen is gathering force on the sidelines.

The NUR, which has agreed to flexible rostering for most of its members, wants its 500 driver members also to be paid a 3 per cent increase due from the beginning of this month. In addition some NUR guards are unhappy about proposals and militants at the King's Cross depot in London have threatened to stage two lightning 24-hour strikes during the next week.

As telephone discussions continued between BR officials and the rail unions in fruitless attempts to find a basis for settling he dispute, people left work early to make sure they got home before BR started withdrawing trains in preparation for the midnight strike.



Cancellations started in the early evening as regional managers tried to get trains in the right location for the start-up on Friday morning. Senior BR officials conceded last night that services are unlikely to return to normal because plans would have to be made for the further strikes.

Aslef drivers on the London Underground and the Tyne and Wear Metro were expected to work normally.

Mr Raymond Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, reacted angrily to Sir Peter's comments. "They seem to be out to make an example of Aslef for questioning their integrity. If they do suspend people we will be seeking the support of the whole of the trade union movement," he said. He believd that there were "obviously" political moves behind the scenes and claimed that BR was being pushed by the Government into taking on Aslef.

In the political arena, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said that the Aslef strike was "particularly callous and self defeating. This strike is hitting the commuter when he or she is already down because of the bad weather," he said.

He believed that the 3 per cent pay increase was quite specifically linked to the productivity improvements BR is seeking and pointed out that most railway workers had gone along with the proposals. "Everyone is playing their part but for the Aslef leadership," the minister said.

He urged people to share cars so that they could get into work while there were no trains and to stagger their journeys to help to relieve traffic congestion. He also thought companies should consider whether it was worthwhile insisting that people travel into work for the two days of the strike.

BR estimates that it will lose about £12m as a result of the strike but is more worried about the long-term effects, including passengers and freight customers not coming back to the railways when the dispute ends.

Coal stock could be threatened

The combined effects of the bad weather and the strike appears certain to reduce industrial activity this week. Coal stocks appear to be particularly vulnerable if the strikes become prolonged as they have been reduced from 19 million tonnes in England and Wales last month to 14.9 million tonnes now. Some 1.6 million tonnes were used up last week.

Sir Peter, speaking to a press conference in London, said the strike was "tragic" and would cause "ghastly disruption", but there was no way that BR could back down on productivity because improving efficiency was vital to its future success.

Sir Peter said that BR had broken the agreement to pay the 3 per cent to Aslef this month but only because the union had not kept its side of the understanding that the pay increase was dependent on the productivity measures.

Both NUR and Aslef executives met yesterday, the former to reiterate demands for the payment of the 3 per cent and the latter to draw up plans for the strikes next week. Aslef drivers will not work on Sunday, or any subsequent Sunday if the dispute continues.

The union's executive is also coming under pressure from some militant branches to widen the action into an indefinite stoppage.

A settlement of the dispute seems distant although officials of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service are constantly in touch with the unions and the management. Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, is also standing by.

Heavy booking at London hotels

☐ The srike has been good news for hotels in London. This is normally a quiet time of the year for many, but hotels have reported heavy booking by firms and individuals who are staying in London to be within easy reach of their offices.

The Trust House Forte group reported that six of its 19 hotels in the centre of London were nearly full ybooke dwith most of the 1,800 rooms in those hotels taken for the period of the two-day strike.

☐ The National Bus Company reported that it would be running its normal London country bus service as best it could in the bad weather and expected traffic congestion resulting from the rail strike. Special services would not be run from railway stations, but extra buses and duplicates would be run if the demand justified it.

☐ Coach drivers were warned by the Department of Transport that they must not exceed their legally permitted hours at the wheel if they have to travel further to pick up passengers during the strike.



John Manning

Sharing a platform: Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, and Mr Murray, TUC general secretary, in London yesterday.

Test case victory for union

Warsaw court frees Solidarity activists

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 12

To cries of approval from the public gallery, a Polish court has freed three Solidarity members accused of organizing a strike at Huta Warszawa steelworks in the first days after martial law.

Two of the men, Mr Leszek Sokolowski and Mr Jacek Lipinski were acquitted. The third, Mr Karol Szadurski, received a suspended sentence of 18 months in a trial which union supporters view as a test case.

The trial had attracted wide attention from prominent Poles on the fringes of the Solidarity movement—such as Andrzej Wajda, the film director—and may well have established an important precedent in the wave of summary trials throughout the country.

There has been only one earlier report of acquittal at a summary trial—of four activists from the FSO car factory who had quite clearly been wrongly arrested—but several dozen strike organizers have been sentenced to terms between two and seven years.

There is no automatic right of appeal in a summary court and most sentences are accompanied by a clause depriving the defendants of civil rights for a number of years which bars any other from of redress.

The precedent that the Huta Warszawa trial seems to establish lies in the acceptance of the defence case, which had two main elements. The lawyers argued that in the first days after the declaration of martial law on December 13, it was impossible to speak of organized strikes. All protests were spontaneous and resulted from confusion about the scope of military rule.

Second, the authorities had to seek the cooperation of Solidarity leaders—including the three defendants—because they were unable to control the anger of the crowd that gathered in the steelworks on the Sunday and Monday after the military takeover.

The court thus appears to have recognized Solidarity as a partner in labour management, at least in circumstances where popular unrest can no longer be controlled by the factory directors.

Mr Szadurski, the former president of Solidarity in the steelworks, told the court that he had approached the managers on Monday, December 14, and asked them to calm the crowd but that the managers had said they were afraid of being torn to pieces.

One lawyer told *The Times* that the sentence should make it easier for courts to plead that strikes were spontaneous outbursts not organized protests, but it was by no means clear that summary courts, set up under martial law, had any legal obligation to take notice of earlier verdicts. The courts are civilian but are bound by the new regulations.

It soon became clear in court that the prosecution case had been poorly coordinated. Many of the prosecution witnesses spoke in favour of Mr Szadurski, and it emerged as extremely difficult to prove who was a strike organizer and who was not.

Party bans all deviation from its ideology

By Our Foreign Staff

The Polish military regime will not tolerate any deviation from communist ideology in its promised programme of reforms, a high party official declared in a speech published yesterday.

He said that multi-party democracy in the "bougeois" sense of the word was out of the question. And the revived trade union movement must begin by "ruthlessly eliminating from its former leadership circles all the opponents of our system".

Mr Jerzy Urbanski, head of the party's control commission, said that the idea of a national front, discussed with Solidarity before the imposition of martial law, needed to be developed. But such a front could not be a coalition, nor could it involve a compromise on communist ideology or provide a platform leading to concessions benefiting "social right-wingers".

Addressing the chairmen of party control bodies from the Polish provinces, Mr Urbanski called for an end to all the party's structures not envisaged by its statutes. This means that the party intends to reassert its traditional control from the top

Mr Jerzy Ozdowski, a deputy Prime Minister, told Western journalists yesterday that the authorities would like to end martial law by February 1.

The Vatican said yesterday that the Pope had received messages from Mr Lech Walesa, the detained Solidarity leader, and from General Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister, since the Pontiff's appeal for an end to martial law. The Vatican did not disclose the contents.

Negotiations between Warsaw and the Catholic Church over transferring Mr Lech Walesa to an isolated monastery have broken down, Keston College in Kent reported yesterday. The college, which specializes in East European religious affairs, said the break was mainly due to increasing tension between state and church.

Leading article, page 9

Snow-hit villages plagued by looters

By Staff Reporter

Police patrols have been stepped up in south Wales as looters and confidence tricksters moved in to rob snow-damaged shops and to exploit widespread shortages in communities isolated by the freezing conditions. Men have been turning up with Land-Rovers at bakeries claiming they are collecting supplies for hospitals and pensions. The loaves have then been sold for double the normal price.

Police have advised shopkeepers in Newport, Gwent, who have not opened for business to check their premises after a spate of robberies in the town.

Thousands of pounds worth of equipment has also been stolen from the shell of the Sophia Gardens pavilion, Cardiff, destroyed beyond repair when its roof collapsed under the weight of snow.

Motorists who abandoned their cars have returned to find them stripped of wheels and radios and one lorry left on the M4 was relieved of its £26,000 load of electrical goods.

Conditions in Wales were slightly easier yesterday but many villages and farms remained cut off. Police in mid Wales were considering using helicopters to drop food supplies to lonely farms and about 1,000 people in Pembrokeshire were still without electricity.

Farmers fear that the thaw when it comes will reveal catastrophic losses. The NFU has warned that in the old counties of Brecon and Radnor, which have Britain's largest sheep population, hundreds of thousands of animals could have died. A group of farmers arund Lampeter organized helicopter relays to take fodder to stranded sheep and cattle.

Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, met farmers in Penzance, Cornwall, yesterday, to discuss their problems.

Most main roads, with the exception of high passes, were negotiable with care but motorists ignoring police appeals to leave the roads clear for emergency services were hampering clearing

Continued on back page, col 3

Hint on new Ulster assembly

From Richard Ford
Belfast

As Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland continued talks to work out a political initiative for the province, it became clear that the Government is not interested in a "talking shop" form of devolved government.

Lord Gowrie, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, says in an interview to be published today: "We have ruled out a talking shop. We would be saying 'here is the form of government we propose, now get on and operate it'."

His views are the first public indication of how government thinking is developing after several rounds of consultations over a political initiative, which Mr Prior is expected to announce shortly.

In the last two days delegations from the Official Unionist and Social Democratic and Labour parties have had talks with the Secretary of State and his advisers in an attempt to find a way forward for the province which can command the greatest degree of support among politicians from both communities.

The suggestion of a non-executive legislative assembly has been strongly criticized. And Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, has given a warning that no cabinet or executive would exist in Ulster unless it had powers for internal security. "Anyone who takes Stormont back without security powers is a fool."

Vice inquiry, page 2

Schoolboy 'on mission to kill Thatcher'

A schoolboy set out on a personal mission to attempt to kill Mrs Margaret Thatcher because "anarchy was the only way", the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Nigel Eastmond, aged 18, broke through tight security at the House of Commons last summer by scaling a fence into a garden used by the House of Lords staff, it was alleged.

Brandishing a sharpened 12-inch stainless steel kitchen knife, and shouting: "I want to kill Margaret Thatcher", Mr Eastmond dodged two security guards and ran through three courtyards before being overpowered by police, Miss Ann Curnow, for the prosecution, said.

Mr Eastmond was alleged to have said in a statement to police: "I wanted to kill her—definitely. I did not receive any message from God. I am not a psychopath. There are all kinds of different things which made me do it."

Mr Eastmond, of Codecote Terrace, Queens Drive, Finsbury Park, denied threatening to kill Mrs Thatcher; entering the Palace of Westminster with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm on her, having a knife in Old Palace Yard, and attempting maliciously to wound a Parliament employee on July 9.

Miss Curnow said Mr Eastmond's statement described how he had waited in a crowd outside 10 Downing Street before going to the Commons.

In the statement, she said Mr Eastmond said: "I thought I might have a chance to have a go at Mrs Thatcher, but would have a go at a Cabinet Minister instead if I couldn't. I got bored and thought anyone would do."

Miss Curnow said he was thwarted when he saw her arrive at the Commons by car some distance from where he was. "She took me by surprise and I just saw her get out by some trees", he is alleged to have said.

Miss Curnow said he had told police he went to the Embankment Gardens, which are open to the public and from which Black Rod's Garden is sealed off by a fence, and saw two security men across the fence which he then scaled.

One of them radioed the police after he rushed past them waving the knife.

He wanted to find a staircase into the buildings and accosted a maintenance engineer and a technical officer Miss Curnow said.

"Then he grabbed hold of the engineer—a Mr Pitt—by the neck and started to choke him. He was holding the knife and repeatedly tried to stab Mr Pitt in the stomach," she said.

"There was a considerable struggle, but the defendant was restrained withous succeeding to stab either man."

Two police officers arrived and he was overpowered. He was repeatedly saying: "I want to kill Thatcher," she said.

Miss Curnow said that Mr Eastmond, who had 8 O levels, had just taken an A level in sociology when the alleged events took place.

"These events might have arisen from excessive reading preparing for the exam and some of the contacts he made from that reading," she said.

She said he allegedly told police he had approached the Socialist Workers' Party, the Workers' Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party intending to join, but decided "they were not revolutionary enough."

She said he had told police: "I decided anarchy was the only way. I decided I had to do something myself so I decided to go and kill Mrs Thatcher."

Mr Eastmond told the court: "I am a very introverted per-

Continued on back page, col 7

News shake-up considered by BBC

By Ian Bradley

Significant changes in the organization and management of BBC news and current affairs, and possibly in its presentation, seem likely as a result of confidential reports now being considered by the Board of Governors.

The reports include a detailed study of the corporation's approach to news and current affairs over the past 30 years by Mr Stephen Hearst, controller of the BBC's future policy group, and a shorter document recently drawn up by Mr Alasdair Milne, who takes over as director-general in August.

It is understood that both reports are critical of the present organizational structure of the news and current affairs departments and of some of the radio and television output in those areas.

Particular significance is attached to the fact that Mr Milne should have decided to make news and current affairs his first priority on being appointed to the director-generalship last month. As one of the creators of the original Tonight programme in the 1950s, he is known to have strong and not wholly favourable views about contemporary BBC current affairs coverage.



Men in the news: Mr Holmes, Mr Francis, Mr Milne and Mr Hearst.

Although those involved are reluctant to discuss the recommendations of the reports, it is understood that they call for the dismantling of the present directorate of news and current affairs in favour of a less centralized structure which would give greater autonomy to television and radio managements.

Senior BBC executives are suggesting that Mr Milne may prefer to revert to the practice of his predecessor but one, the late Charles Curran, who himself assumed the role of editor-in-chief. The present director-general, Sir Ian Trethowan, has been more inclined to devolve that role to his chief assistant, Mr David Holmes, and to the director of news and current affairs, Mr Richard Francis.

It is Mr Francis's directorate which seems likely to disappear as the bonds which have bound radio and television together in this area are loosened. Mr Francis himself has declined to make any comment about the reports now being considered.

Although the changes likely to be made are mostly in the realm of internal BBC politics and organization—or "theology," as one senior executive put it—they could also affect programmes. There is known to be continuing unease about the *Nine O'Clock News*.

Channel Four contracts, page 2

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Thatcher son still missing

A rescue team last night continued to search for Mr Mark Thatcher, son of the Prime Minister, who has been stranded in the Sahara desert in southern Algeria since his Peugeot 504 broke down four days ago during the Paris-Dakar motor rally.

The race organizers in Paris said Mr Thatcher was wrongly reported to have been found unharmed on Monday. They said that the confusion about his whereabouts may have arisen from the location of another race participant who had been lost in the desert.

Prince aids the butterflies

The Prince of Wales is to open a nature reserve to protect one of Britain's rarest butterflies. Two of the three surviving habitats of the brown-checked Heath Fritillary are in woods on the Prince's land in the Duchy of Cornwall (Hugh Clayton writes).

The butterfly does not fly away when approached in the wild and is therefore an easy prey for collectors. It has been given the highest degree of legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act so that collection of the insect or even one of its minute eggs can incur a fine of up to £1,000.

NF paper editor is jailed

Joseph Pearce, editor of *Bulldog*, the National Front youth paper, shouted: "You are an enemy of the English people" at Judge Mason, QC, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday when he was jailed for six months for publishing what the judge called "evil and dangerous rubbish" likely to stir up race hatred.

Supporters shouted "Death to the traitors of the Establishment" and "Scum" as Pearce, aged 20, of Rugby Gardens, Dagenham, Essex, was led to the cells.

Ford begins talks on productivity

Official approval for talks on making Ford plants more efficient was given yesterday when the unions confirmed acceptance of a 7.4 per cent pay offer.

Joint works committees in the company's 24 plants will start to discuss management proposals for increasing productivity and getting rid of unnecessary and inefficient demarcation and local agreements which obstruct changes.

'No electricity' cottager dies

Mrs Alice Rawson, aged 98, who lived for more than 60 years in a cottage without any *mains services, has died* just before electricity was to have been installed.

Jobless total 'will stay at 3m for four years'

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Unemployment will remain at or around three million until 1985, according to Manpower Services Commission planners.

The commission is assuming that adult unemployment in Britain will rise gradually from the present 2,782,000 to a "plateau" of three million in 1983 and will not fall substantially below that for the next three years.

A confidential draft of the commission's corporate plan also predicts that for most of that period 40 per cent of the unemployed will have been without a job for more than a year.

The draft's references to the future state of the labour market amount to the first official admission that the jobless total may stay at about three million until well after the general eection and are the gloomiest prediction yet of the level of long-term unemployment.

It says there is uncertainty about the timing and extent of a turn in employment trends and says various factors have to be taken into account, besides the state of the domestic and world economy.

Those include spare capacity in industry, which could mean that rising productivity could expand output considerably without affecting employment; *projections for a growth over* the next four years of 200,000 to 400,000 in the number of people seeking work; and the "low rate of investment during the recession which may make a sustained recovery more difficult".

The draft says that the implication is that for the next three or four years at least the labour market will remain sluggish "with relatively low turnover and slow movement off the unemployment register, especially in the older industrial regions".

It adds that the length of time people are unemployed will increase and confirms that the number of people out of work for a year or more is expected to rise disproportionately to one million by this summer.

The plan's authors expect at least another 600,000 to have been *unemployed* for between six and 12 months and numbers would "go still higher but for the tendency of many of the long-term unemployed to move off the register into sickness or retirement".

The draft reflects serious concern about this level of long-term unemployment and proposes that the Community Enterprise Programme should *be expanded to 60,000 places* by March 31 1983, perhaps moving to a higher level

The plan's publication has been delayed so that the section on youth and training can be substantially rewritten to take account of the Government's new plans, including the £1,000m New Training Scheme, which will provide a year's basic industrial training for all 16-year-olds.

The draft of the plan, prepared earlier last month, says the number of school leavers without jobs would, without special employment measures, rise from about 450,000 last summer to about 530,000 this summer and next.

Scargill confident of miners' strike vote

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners' leaders have been called to an emergency meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive committee next Tuesday to decide their next step after the two-day pithead strike *ballot* starting tomorrow.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's left-wing president-elect, predicted yesterday that the vote would give the NUM leadership the required 55 per cent majority to mount an all-out strike later this month in pursuit of a £100-a-week minimum wage in the industry.

He told *The Times*: "I will confidently predict that my own area of Yorkshire will support the national executive and I have every reason to believe that the overall vote will also be in favour."

NUM leaders are seeking the support of 220,000 pitmen to threaten a national strike "if necessary" to force up the National Coal Board's £102m *offer*, which would give the miners increases averaging 9.5 per cent.

There has been less public activity by the union than usual in the run-up to a pithead ballot, while the coal board has run an unprecedented publicity campaign. However, *Mr Scargill said he* had been addressing mass meetings of between 500 and 1,000 men in Yorkshire and they were enthusiastically supporting the strike initiative.

"The coal board are obviously panic-stricken to such an extent that they are issuing statement after statement and, it would appear, indiscriminately spending thousands of pounds earned in this industry by our members in an attempt to induce them to vote against their union", Mr Scargill said.

"But the campaign in the Yorkshire coalfield is going remarkably well, and we are speaking to packed rallies.

In a pre-ballot edition of the industry's paper, *Coal News*, the board outlines its offer of pay rises ranging from £6.95 on the surface to £9.60 underground,

Shell states forest oil well plans

By Craig Seton

The first day of a public inquiry in Hampshire yesterday heard Shell UK outline its plan to drill an exploratory well in the heart of the New Forest in a search for oil and gas.

The inquiry was ordered by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, after fierce opposition to the oil company's proposal by national and local conservation and amenity groups.

Mr Heseltine wants to satisfy himself that any development on the proposed site, at Denny Inclosure, just south of Lyndhurst, would be acceptable.

The inquiry, at Lyndhurst, is expected to take up to six weeks and the Shell case which started yesterday could last at least a week. The company's application for planning permission has already been approved by both the New Forest District Council and Hampshire County Council.

The Nature Conservancy Council and the Council for the Protection of Rural England are opposing the plan in an area they say is unique in Europe for its range of unusual habitats and the number of rare species of plants.

The Nature Conservancy Council intends to base its case on what has happened at the inland oilfield developed at Wytch Farm near Corfe Castle in Dorset, which is now producing 162,000 tonnes of oil a year.

Maths teaching boost urged

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

No hard evidence of a decline in mathematical standards in schools has been found by a committee of inquiry set up b ythe Government three years ago to look into the teaching of the subject.

The committee, chaired by Dr W. H. Cockroft, vice-chancellor of the New University of Ulster, comes out against any move "back to basics", though it decliens to state a preference for modern or traditional methods of teaching mathematics. Its report will be published at the end of the month.

The committee says it found little real dissatisfaction among employers with the mathematical capabilities of young recruits, except among entrants to the retail trade and to engineering apprenticeships.

The most serious mathematical inadequacy was in mental arithmatic. But employers appeared to be much more concerned about punctuality, willingness, and an ability to take work seriously.

The committee reviewed the levels of mathematical attainment over the past few years, but comes to no firm conclusion about whether standards are rising or falling.

It notes that while the proportion of pupils passing examinations in mathematics was similar to that passing English, more obtained higher grades in English. However, the committee puts that down to the different nature of the subjects and the assessment techniques used, rather than differing standards.

It believes that CSE mathematics papers include too much that the average pupil could not tackle and that has had an adverse effect on motivation for many pupils.

It proposes a "foundation list" of topics for CSE which it says should form the largest part of the syllabus for lower-attaining pupils. It also wants an extra paper for able pupils at O-level. It expresses concern about, but does not oppose, the proposed new single system of examining at 16-plus.

The committee explaines the importance of recruiting good quality mathematics teachers by suggesting that student mathematics teachers should receive a flat-rate financial incentive in addition to their student grant.

After some hesitation it also comes out in support of higher salaries for teachers of the subject. It suggests that the Government might subsidize local education authorities, possibly temporarily, to assure jobs for all available, newly trained mathematics teachers.

It also suggests that the Government might need to intervene to preserve adequate in-service training for teachers. "Unless additional money is spent on in-service support for those who teach mathematics, the improved mathematical education which we believe could and should be provided for children in the future is unlikely to be available to them", it says.

The committee found no adverse effect from the use of calculators in schools. It says they should be provided in sufficient numbers to replace log tables.

□ The Government's national body to fund and coordinate higher education in the public sector has run into trouble before it has even been formally set up. Polytechnic directors are so angry about what they see as local authority and government domination of the new body that they may *refuse to participate.*

Dr Ray Rickett, chairman of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, said that the committee had accepted that the local authorities would control the body's advisory committee, chaired by Mr William Waldegrave, the Minister responsible for higher education, but it believed that the second-tier supporting board, to be chaired by Mr Christopher Ball, Warden of Keble College, Oxford, should be made up predominantly of people in the academic profession, industry and commerce.

Instead, the Government was proposing that 12 of the 22 seats on the board should go to Department of Education and Science and local authority representatives, he said.

Furthermore, it looked as if a local authority nominee would get the key post of chief officer, while it was already known that one of his two deputies ould be drawn from the department and the other from the local authorities.

"There is a very strong feeling of anger and hostility towards the new body among many polytechnic directors", Dr Rickett said.

Science report

Setback for liver transplant patients

By Our Medical Correspondent

In the past 13 years more than 100 patients have had liver transplant operations at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; 20 are alive. One disease for which transplantation is the only cure is primary biliary cirrhosis, in which the bile ducts inside the liver become inflamed, scarred and narrowed.

Biliary cirrhosis mostly affects middle-aged women. Its cause is unknown, and no form of drug treatment has proved *effective* in halting the progress of the disease.

The Cambridge team has treated 11 patients with primary biliary cirrhosis by liver transplantation. Four survived the crucial early postoperative months and three of these are in reasonable health four years after their surgery.

Sadly, however, there are signs that their new livers are being affected by the same disease. Those three patients had remained well for the first two years after their operations. Then they began to show signs of mild jaundice, and examination of a specimen of liver removed through a biopsy needle showed the typical microscopic picture of primary biliary cirrhosis.

All three still feel well, but the results are nevertheless discouraging for the surgical team which had hoped that transplantation would eliminate the disease.

Thomas Starzl, the Denver surgeon who has transplanted more than 200 livers, has also had examples of inflammation of the bile ducts recurring in a patient who had made an apparent good recovery from the operation.

Patients with biliary cirrhosis often have other diseases of the "auto-immune" type, in which the underlying defect is some disorder of the body's defence mechanisms. If, as seems likely, the disorder affects the whole immune system then replacing the damaged liver with a healthy one may be expected to provide only a temporary remission.

Transplantation may represent only a remission in primary biliary cirrhosis, but it does provide some patients with a dramatic improvement in their quality of life.

New England Journal of Medicine, January 7, 1982 p1.

DRAW GIVES KUPREICHIK VICTORY

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent, Hastings

The thirteenth and final round of the ICL Grandmaster International Tournament here was in the nature of an anti-climax. With Smyslov making a quick draw with Taulbut, all Kupreichik needed was half a point to be sure of first prize.

The Soviet grand-master was drawn against Mestel, and a lively interchange in the middle game brought about an ending with bishops of opposite colour in which Kupreichik was a pawn up. He tried for some hours to force a win but a draw was eventually agreed, making him a very worthy winner of the first prize, a full point ahead of the rest of the field.

Meanwhile, the English grandmaster Jonathan Speelman was winning with a sure hand against the Dutch grandmaster *Hans Ree*. This meant that he overhauled the former world champion Vassily Smyslov, and became a very good equal second with the Soviet grandmaster.

The final scores were:

Kupreichik 9, Smislov and Speelman 8, Anderson and Mestel 7½, Lein, Rivas and Short 7, Taulbut 6½, P Littlewood 6, Chandler 5, Christiansen 4½, Ree and Szabo 4.

Results in round 13: Kupreichik ½, Mestel ½, Sicilian Defence, 60 moves; Christiansen ½, Short ½, English Opening 35; Lein 1, P Littlewood 0, King's Indian Defence, 39; Szabo ½, Andersson ½, English Opening, 16; Taulbut ½, Smyslov ½, Hungarian Defence, 24; Chandler ½, Rivas ½, Giuoco Piano, 20; Ree 0, Speelman 1, Queen's Gambit declined 41.

Adjourned game result round 12: Smyslov 1, Szabo 0.

Inquiry into boys' home vice ring allegations

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Government is expected to announce the membership and terms of reference of an official inquiry into the affairs of a Northern Ireland boys' home within 48 hours of fresh allegations linking it with a homosexual prostitution ring.

The claims come less than a month after three former staff members of the Kincora Boys' Home, east Belfast, admitted charges of buggery, gross indecency and indecent assault against boys in their care over almost 20 years.

A report in yesterday's *Irish Times* newspaper claimed that at least seven men, including two British civil servants were involved in the ring which also included police officers, east Belfast business*men and justices of the peace.*

A Department of Health and Social Security spokesman said the inquiry would be "pretty independent". It would not be held in public, but the Government would publish its findings.

However, the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, criticized the inquiry as utterly inadequate, adding that it had the makings of a cover-up.

After last month's court case the Eastern Health and Social Services Board announced that an inquiry would investigate the affair with three long-standing board members selecting half of the investigating committee.

□ Proposals that two Belfast Roman Catholic colleges should be replaced by a new centre at the city's Stranmillis site and that only half the teachers for Roman Catholic schools should have any Roman Catholic training were criticized yesterday as a threat to the whole Roman Catholic education system in Northern Ireland.

□ The Official Unionist and Democratic Unionist parties are to discuss further with their constituency associations the idea of a joint candidate at the forthcoming Belfast, South, by-election.

□ Owen McCarten Smyth, a publican of Roundhouse Bar, Church Square, Monaghan, was remanded in custody yesterday to appear at Belfast Crown Court charged with conspiracy to murder Sir Norman Stronge, a former Speaker of the Northern Ireland House of Commons and his son, James, a former Unionist MP for mid-Armagh. Mr McCarten is also charged with being a member of the IRA.

The high cost of the big freeze



The only way to travel: Jenny Manley and her team of huskies have been giving the landscape around Hythe in Hampshire even more of a North Pole flavour. The dogs, which she breeds for showing, have helped out recently with rescuers in the snow.

More fuel bill aid for the poor

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Extra help with heating bills caused by the severe cold will be available to people claiming supplementary benefits, the Department of Health and Social Security announced last night. A publicity campaign is to be launched to advise claimants of their right to the money.

The help is available under a new supplementary benefit regulation which allows more cash aid when fuel bills are high because of exceptionally severe weather.

Mr Frank Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead, yesterday drew attention to the regulation when he demanded action to alleviate the risk of hypothermia to three million elderly, sick and very young people.

Full details of how the extra help will be available will be announced later this week, but more help will be conditional on evidence that this winter's bills or heating costs are substantially higher than last year's.

The position of people paying for their fuel weekly, or monthly through budget accounts, will be considered, as well as those paying quarterly bills.

□ In a national disaster such as the present floods and severe weather, ordinary householders suffer most when making an insurance claim, a loss assessor said yesterday (Lorna Bourke writes).

A recent survey of 50,000 policy-holders showed that 10 per cent of householders were dissatisfied with the way their claim was handled

Mr David Ritchie, chief executive of Balcombes loss assessors, said: "One in five policy-holders is inadequately insured, or failed to convince the insurance company loss adjuster of the merits of their claim. Quite often householders are 50 per cent underinsured."

Mr Ritchie said people were often unaware of the terms and conditions of their policy, and failed to place an accurate valuation on their possessions. He emphasized the difference between a loss adjuster—a paid representative of the insurance company—and a loss assessor, which represents the policy-holder.

CRIMINAL FILES FALL OFF LORRY

By Our Crime Reporter

Hundreds of Scotland Yard's confidential criminal record files were strewn across a main London thoroughfare yesterday after a sack fell off the back of a lorry.

The files were to be destroyed after being copied on microfilm.

After a day of searching the road Scotland Yard said last *night they could not be sure* all the records had been recovered.

The Yard's collection of criminal records are held on behalf of police forces in Britain and are supposed to be subject to strict security. But an inquiry has already begun into how a national newspaper got access to them by telephone.

The records *show people's* previous convictions and whether they are in prison. They were being taken from Scotland Yard to an incinerator in north London. They were in officially sealed bags on the lorry which set off for two other police buildings in London.

On the Albert Bridge Road in Chelsea a sack rolled off the lorry after the rear door lock broke.

A motorist stopped the driver and police were drafted in to recover the records which had blown away as the sack broke open on hitting the road.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50

Vegetable prices double in month

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Prices of many vegetables in the shops have roughly doubled in the past month because of the severe weather. Even if there is an early thaw, supplies are unlikely to be plentiful again before early summer.

Successive frosts, floods and snow have prevented farmers from harvesting crops of winter greens and root vegetables, and blocked roads have prevented retailers from getting to markets to collect *supplies.*

Home-grown vegetables reaching the shops, particularly Brussels sprouts, cauliflowers and potatoes, are likely to show signs of frost damage. Supplies have been supplemented by imports from Holland, France and Germany, but they are expensive.

Transport difficulties are *expected to have a temporary* effect on supplies and prices of meat, particularly beef and lamb, but there are no indications that other foods will be affected.

The position for dairy farmers in the South-west, was said yesterday to be showing some improvement, but in South Wales farms were still cut off by heavy snowdrifts which had prevented milk collections for four or five days.

Although it was "a bit of a struggle" in north Devon, most farmers in the West Country were managing to get their milk to collection points, the Milk Marketing Board said. However it was extremely worried about the plight of Welsh farmers who were either having to pour milk down the drain or feed it to animals.

Animals have suffered severely from the weather, although it is likely to be several days yet before the full extent of losses can be assessed.

Deaths of new-born lambs may be lower than was at first feared

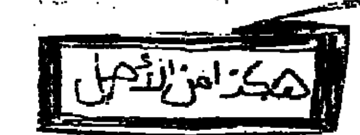
Hill sheep are normally able to survive exceptionally low temperatures, often burrowing "cabins" for themselves in snowdrifts, but they cannot last long without food.

Welsh farmers asked the Government yesterday to reconsider its position over the use of military helicopters to airlift supplies of fodder. At present farmers have to pay the full cost of such operations.

In Cardiff a meeting was held with EEC representatives to discuss emergency financial aid. Similar requests are likely from other parts of Britain, although Mr Philip Butcher, assistant director general of the National Farmers' Union, said it remained to be seen whether a national approach was justified.

Average retail vegetable prices:

	Now p a lb	Early Dec p a lb
Sprouts	32-45	20-24
Cabbage	18-20	12-14
Cauliflower	55-70	45-60
Potatoes	9-12	8-10
Parsnips	25-35	14-20
Carrots	22-25	8-12
Leeks (scarce)	40-60	28-32
Swedes	12-18	8-12



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Retrial in caning case ordered

The trial of seven youths accused of duping a shopkeeper out of thousands of pounds for sexual services was stopped yesterday after the judge was handed copies of *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Sun*, the *Daily Star*, and the *East Anglian Daily Times*.

Judge Greenwood said at Chelmsford Crown Court, Essex, that the newspapers carried inaccurate reports of the first day's hearing which would be certain to prejudice the jury against the accused youths, who had all pleaded not guilty to charges of deception.

The judge ordered a retrial to start on February 15. He said the case was an unusual one. In the circumstances he would not take action for contempt of court and did not intend to report the matter to the Attorney General.

The application for a retrial came from Mr Guy Whitburn, representing two of the youths, who said that the newspaper reports referred to blackmail, which was not a feature of the case.

Man who killed wife jailed

Lewis Wilson, aged 33, of Daycroft Walk, Kirkby, Merseyside, who killed his wife, aged 28, with an iron bar, was jailed for 10 years by Mr Justice McNeill at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday.

He pleaded Not Guilty to murder but Guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Strike over ice at Billingsgate

There were no fresh fish deliveries from Billingsgate, London, yesterday after a token one-day strike.

The dispute was over icy conditions at the market on Saturday which made working safely impossible, the men, who are members of the Transport and General Workers Union, said.

Hunt for black-clad motor cyclist

A motor cyclist dressed in black who robbed and viciously assaulted a woman after her car had become stuck in the snow on the A35 at Southampton, was being hunted by police yesterday.

He had a full dark beard, and was riding a black motor cycle with silver handlebars.

Prisoner found dead

A prisoner was found dead yesterday hanging in his cell in Brixton prison, London. Paul Barrington Worrell, aged 21, had been committed under the Mental Health Act and was in the medical wing. He had pleaded guilty to wounding with intent and assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

COURT TOLD OF MURDER BODY BOAST

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

A savage man scrawled "No 1" in three colours on the body of a schoolgirl after strangling her with one of her socks. A jury heard yesterday.

The letters, in pink, black and blue, were written with make-up pencils from the girl's handbag. Jamie Devitt, aged 22, later admitted to the police that he had written the boast on the body, Winchester Crown Court was told.

The jury heard that he had told detectives: "Everyone thinks these days they are number one. They say they are looking after number one, meaning yourself."

Mr Devitt, who is unemployed, of Southbourne Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, pleads not guilty to murdering Louise Baker, aged 15, of Ravencourt Road, Pokesdown, Bournemouth.

Miss Baker was returning home from a discotheque in Bournemouth last March when she was dragged into an alley. She was beaten, stripped and then flogged with a tree branch, it was claimed. Her body was left in a churchyard lavatory.

Mr Devitt was arrested two days later when he went to hospital to have treatment to injuries to his hands. Police scientists discovered that his blood belonged to only one in a hundred people. Blood of a similar type was found on the girl. He also knew certain details about the killing which had not been published. Mr Titheridge, QC, for the prosecution, said.

The trial continues.

Profits bonus for defence manufacturers

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Defence equipment manufacturers have been awarded a guaranteed profits bonus by the Treasury, in direct breach of an official commitment given to the Commons Committee of Public Accounts.

Non-competitive defence contracts, worth more than £4,000m in 1979-80, should be drawn up on the basis of a profits formula that would match the average return on capital for manufacturing industry as a whole.

But Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, has informed the Public Accounts Committee that the present target profit rate on such defence contracts could be more than 3 per cent above the return earned by industry in general.

The average industrial return between 1973 and 1977 was 17.2 per cent, with a subsequent sharp decline forecast, while defence contractors have been paid a guaranteed target rate of 20 per cent since October, 1977.

Mr Downey said that the Public Accounts Committee had already remarked "that this rate might prove excessive when compared with industry's actual earnings".

The committee said that it "regarded the principle of comparability as fundamental for determining profits allowed to an industry with a large and assured market, financed from public funds".

The Treasury had assured the committee, however, "that any systematic bias in the results would be taken into account in future reviews".

Yet a review in 1980 had failed to alter the 20 per cent target profit rate and Mr Downey asked the Ministry of Defence how it could justify such a decision.

He has now told the Public Accounts Committee: "While they and the Treasury, who were leading the negotiations, acknowledged that this did not represent a strict interpretation of the principle of comparability, they considered that any reduction in the 20 per cent rate, even if negotiable, would not be appropriate at a time when industry was facing abnormally low profits."

An independent review board, which recommended the retention of the 20 per cent return, said in its report for 1980 that the actual profits of some selected contractors had fallen marginally below the target rates between 1975 and 1978.

Mr Downey, however, reported that Ministry of Defence investigation had shown that profits were about 2 to 3 per cent above the relevant profit targets.

Checks carried out by officials from Mr Downey's exchequer and audit department also showed that six big contractors had achieved profits above target rate in 80 per cent of the contracts subsequently scrutinized by the Ministry of Defence.

One contractor, with 36 scrutinized contracts worth a total of £52m, had exceeded profit target levels in 31 cases, worth a total of £48m.

In 19 of those contracts, worth £43m, the Ministry had decided that the manufacturer had made unfair profit, with returns on capital employed of up to 176 per cent, and refunds were sought.

Another case cited by Mr Downey involved a contractor with 97 scrutinized contracts, worth £127m. Seventy contracts, worth £97m had produced profits above target rates, including 46 contracts on which refunds had been sought by the ministry.

The Comptroller reported: "I was surprised at these consistently high profits and asked the ministry whether they had established the reasons for them.

"They told me that they were not satisfied that all the profits above target levels resulted from better than average efficiency; some arose from inaccurate estimating."

The all-party Public Accounts Committee will now take evidence from senior officials of the Treasury and the Ministry of Defence before reporting the matter to Parliament.



Community policeman: PC Alan Murphy meeting children at Tiber Street School on his new Toxteth beat

Community policing in Toxteth

Oxford's band of hope goes on the beat

From John Chartres, Toxteth

"Keep an eye on road junctions controlled by traffic lights. There have been a number of cases of cars being entered and the occupants sort of hijacked or held to ransom.

"Pay special attention to telephone boxes. A lot have been vandalized and there have been thefts from them.

"A lot of handbag snatching from middle-aged and elderly ladies is going on in daylight."

Inspector Tom Owens gives his orders to six "bobbies on the beat," including Woman Police Constable Jane Lees, at their formal briefing on the first day of the new, yet very old, policing system introduced to Toxteth, Liverpool, by Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside.

The six constables walked out from Hope Street police station, which should have been closed under reorganization plans conceived before last July's riots, and set about getting to know the people, getting their own faces and names known, and trying to restore confidence between the police and the public, the breakdown of which is blamed for the troubles throughout Britain last year.

Mr Oxford invited journalists and cameramen to see it all. WPC Lees obligingly checked her make-up and the angle of her uniform cap in front of the security mirror at the door of the police station and told us all she was not frightened. If she had been frightened she would not have taken on the job, even though she did not volunteer to join the undisclosed strength of the Toxteth Section, which is believed to number about sixty.

Police Constable Peter Maguire, aged 23, who has volunteered for the task, posed obligingly for photographers with Toxteth residents of different races, all apparently glad to see him. He said that he thought the Toxteth beat would be more interesting and varied than his previous job in Crosby.

PC Maguire plodded round his snow-covered and almost eerily silent beat, chatting to anyone who came in sight, proving himself to have a future as a police public relations officer even if Mr Oxford expects the Toxteth Section beat constables to stay for as long as possible in what has been rated for the more ambitious as a "copper's graveyard".

Chief Supt David Wilmot, divisional commander, denied that any of the officers would be denied promotion opportunities. Indeed, he thought experience in Toxteth could become a promotion point for aspiring Merseyside policemen.

Although community leaders in Toxteth boycotted the initial discussion meeting about the new policing system, local businessmen welcomed it yesterday.

Mrs Affiong Glaze, who manages an off licence in Myrtle Street, said: "Yes, of course it will be good. We like to see policemen on the street, not just driving through in vans."

Mr Abdullah Kareem, who runs a grocery store, also approved. A friend of his had been beaten up on Monday night and the roundsman who delivers his bread now has to have a security escort because he has twice been chased by would-be assailants in cars.

"It is not only up to the police", he said, "but perhaps if more people get to know the police, others will have confidence and try to stop crime."

Research group attacks labour law

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Government's stated intention of bringing trade unions within the law actually means "bringing trade unionists within the walls of prisons", the Labour Research Department argues today in an analysis of the labour law reforms proposed by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

The left-wing research group says that the scale of the attack on many fundamental rights of the trade union movement has not been widely appreciated.

"These proposals mean that unions will be inhibited from taking action, for fear that judges, who have to understanding of the history and traditions of organized labour, will ban them.

"Unions who ignore the bans and refuse to pay any damages could face contempt of court proceedings that could lead to imprisonment. When the Tories talk of bringing trade unions within the law, they mean bringing trade unionists within the walls of prisons".

Mr Tebbit intends to publish his Bill later this month after assessing representations made to him by employers, the TUC and other interested parties over the past month. The TUC's influential employment policy and organization committee meets next week to draw up the unions' battle plan against the legislation.

The TUC's own assessment of the impact of the new law is likely to have strong points of contact with the Labour Research Department analysis. The research department argues that the Employment Act, 1980, and the Tebbit package will deal a body blow to the unions.

"By changing the definition of legitimate industrial action, the Tebbit proposals mean that judges have the right to decide whether almost all strikes were lawful. Strikes against pay policies, or against government-inspired redundancies could be declared unlawful."

Union funds would also be open to claims for damages where unlawful industrial action had been organized by officials.

Canal faces closure in cash crisis

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

A canal that forms part of one of Britain's most popular inland cruise networks may close this year because the National Trust cannot afford repairs to 13 miles of the Stratford-on-Avon canal.

Mr John Gaze, chief agent for the trust, said in London: "If we were to grasp the nettle, we would do it at the end of the coming season. Complete abandonment of the canal is not close, but closure of the navigation could be."

The canal was saved almost 25 years ago when volunteers and the trust decided to preserve it for leisure navigation. It has since become one of the most successful pieces of canal restoration and carries more pleasure boats than it did barges before it lost trade to the railways more than 100 years ago.

If the stretch between Stratford-on-Avon and Lapworth was closed to boats it would dislocate the Avon Ring, a popular 100-mile circuit of artificial and natural waterways which provide a roundabout route linking Birmingham and Worcester. "The ring is an absolute classic for a week-long family cruise", the trust said yesterday.

Closure would anger voluntary groups which believe that the navigation can be maintained more cheaply than the trust says. The canal was built during the Napoleonic wars and includes many important pieces of industrial archaeology, including lock cottages, unusual bridges and three cast-iron aqueducts on brick piers. It also has 36 locks and therefore has an exceptionally high proportion of engineered structures more than 100 years old.

The canal now loses more than £50,000 a year and needs extra cash for urgent repairs. "I suppose we could soldier on, but there is a mounting accumulation of actual and potential problems", Mr Gaze said. "We have said that unless we get some help we shall have to pack up".

Waste firm angered by rejection of toxic tip

By David Nicholson-Lord

A decision by the West Midlands County Council to reject a proposal to tip toxic wastes and dangerous chemicals in an inner-city area of Coventry was criticized yesterday as based on ill-informed emotional public reaction.

The proposal, centring on a seven-acre clay extraction hole near densely populated residential districts, aroused fierce resistance from local people, who feared pollution and accidents. But the sweeping nature of its rejection has also worried industrialists seeking tipping space.

The company behind the application said yesterday that recent controversies over other toxic tips had led to serious difficulties in finding new sites. Mr Frederick Griffiths, joint managing director of Little Haywood Transport, said there are no significant landfill sites left in the West Midlands, which is thus exporting much of its dangerous wastes to other parts of the country.

He added: "We feel the public response was ill founded and the council seems to have ignored professional advice. The site is perfectly safe for accepting industrial, commercial and some special category wastes. This country produces waste and we must be responsible for getting rid of it. "He said he believed the company had an excellent chance of success on appeal.

The conflict over the application centred on substances such as cyanides, mercury, arsenic and acid-based wastes, some of which were later withdrawn by the company, but the council's unexpectedly comprehensive rejection included domestic refuse.

The site, destined eventually for recreation space, is in the rundown and deprived area of Foleshill. It was described as particularly sensitive by county planners. "Any potentially toxic materials would present an unacceptable risk, they concluded.

Objections centred on security and supervision at the proposed tip, in particular the risk that explosions or fires might result from chemical "cocktails" mixed in error. A new system of controlling dangerous wastes was introduced last spring and its effects are being studied by county councils.

According to Mr Robert Purser, one of the objectors' leaders, recent controversies have greatly increased residents' fears. These include the inquiry by Derbyshire County Council into the dumping of the lethal chemical dioxin 13 years ago, and an explosion at a tip in Stoke-on-Trent last autumn, apparently caused by the interaction of magnesium and aluminium and battery acid.

Despite modifying its application, Little Haywood intended going ahead with the dumping of peroxides, common industrial wastes which can ignite or blow up when they come into contact with organic materials, even substances as inoffensive as wood shavings.

Safety fears over nuclear reactor

☐ The Friends of the Earth organization has written to Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, claiming that safety issues may be ignored if an American type of pressurized water reactor nuclear power station (PWR) is built at Sizewell, Suffolk (Our Science Editor writes).

The project should be the subject of a public inquiry in October.

In its submission to Mr Lawson, Friends of the Earth suggests that the public inquiry may be held before all the safety documents on the proposed reactor are available.

That it says, would be contrary to a government commitment that the exact timing of the inquiry will depend on the publication of the safety analysis. The safety examination of the station has fallen behind schedule, partly because of a shortage of nuclear inspectors in the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate

Ex-sailor is jailed over secrets

Martin Hartland, a former sailor seeking revenge for being dismissed from the Royal Navy, threatened to sell electronic warfare secrets to the Russians, the central criminal court heard yesterday.

Hartland, 21, of St Peter's Road, south Croydon, pleaded guilty to keeping notes made from an official secrets notebook contrary to Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911. He was jailed for three months.

Mr Peter Hunt, for the defence, said Hartland was torn between his desire to be in the navy and revenge against the Service which had thrown him out. There was no allegation of treachery or espionage.

Mr Allan Green, for the prosecution, said Hartland joined the navy when he was 16. As an able seaman, he was sent in April, 1980, to the navy's shore establishment, HMS Dryad, in Southwick, Hampshire, for a secret course on electronic warfare.

Official notebooks used on the course were secret and were locked in a safe. They were not allowed to be copied or taken away. But Hartland made his own notes which he kept, Mr Green said.

Last year he was dismissed the Service after threatening a leading seaman with an iron bar and served 48 days' detention.

After his release in July he telephoned an officer at Portland naval base mentioning secrets he had learnt on the course and indicated an intention to sell them to an Eastern Block embassy.

Police went to Hartland's home and he took them into the garden and unearthed the notebook. In an earlier call to a naval security establishment he said he was going to approach the Russians with the information, Mr Green said.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Lloyd told Hartland: "I am satisfied that you never had any real intention of disclosing this information to anyone. The information was not of the most secret and no damage has been done to the state."

Misleading cases

By a Staff Reporter

Advertisers are making a disturbing number of claims they cannot substantiate, according to the Advertising Standards Authority, (Robert Young writes). The authority says that of 168 complaint investigations concluded in November, 65 were upheld in whole or in part and 15 of the advertisements contained unsubstantiated claims. Another 18 were considered likely to mislead.

A complaint against one of a series of advertisements by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities was upheld.

The code of advertising practice does not restrict claims in political advertisements. But a complainant successfully objected that the association should be given an address to which readers could write expressing their views about its campaign against government plans to curb councils' powers to levy rates.

Gdansk, December 1981: A police van burns, solitary symbol of a deeper resistance from the Polish people to the military coup.

How the General sealed up Poland's free trade union

The first confusing month of martial law is put in perspective by Times staff writers in Warsaw and London

The crisis in Poland is now exactly one month old. It has been confused by rumour and speculation intensified by the official censorship. That has now been partially lifted, and this narrative is an attempt to present a clearer perspective of what has been happening since the midnight crackdown of December 12. **Roger Boyes** *of* The Times *has been in Poland throughout, one of the handful of Western correspondents in beleagured Warsaw from the beginning. This account compiled by* **Peter Hopkirk**, *with assistance from* The Times *Foreign staff, draws heavily on Boyes's unpublished diary. It begins:*

Saturday 12th December: Following a loud party (more theories about the death of the Communist party, fat chance) and a mediocre dinner to celebrate the opening of the ITN office we hear that Masowze (Warsaw Solidarity) has been blocked by militia and riot police and phones cut throughout the city. Drive around with Dutch diplomat and we decide it can't possibly be an invasion, just a raid on Solidarity. A few diffuse clues that something more serious afoot but ignore them and go to bed about 3.

Sunday is not a working day, and many Polish families sit up watching late-night television. At 11.45 pm as Boyes was checking the rumours, an announcer broke in abruptly on the Italian comedy film being screened, his voice and face tense. Without explaining why, he told viewers that the station was closing down and that the rest of the film would have to be shown some other time. The screen then went blank. Minutes later Polish radio also went off th air.

General Jaruzelski's men had seized their first objective. With split-second timing they took over the television and radio stations, clearly to preempt any attempt by Solidarity sympathizers in the state-controlled media to try to use them to rally the nation.

At the same time other units were moving through the snow on pre-selected targets throughout Poland. The moment could hardly have been better chosen. Most Poles were at home, and many were asleep. There was little, if any, serious resistance. By midnight troops had ringed Solidarity's headquarters. Security men forced their way in and began to ransack offices and drag out filing cabinets containing crucial data about the movement's organization and membership.

Telephone lines to the building had already been cut to prevent the alarm being raised and other Solidarity cells and leaders alerted. Later the military was to claim that compromising papers had been discovered proving that Solidarity planned to seize power. Millions of Poles were still unaware of what was happening. Those who discovered during the night that their phones had gone dead merely put it down to another failure in the ramshackle system.

Across Poland that night in sub-zero temperatures security men were raiding the homes and offices of leading Solidarity members, intellectuals and other "reformists". But they also arrested six former members of the Politburo including the former Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and former party leader Edward Gierek. Perhaps it was an attempt to signal to the West that this crackdown was different. The first estimates reaching the outside world of 1,000 arrests this first night were out by 100 per cent. At least double that number were seized and we now know it was only a beginning.

Perhaps the one comic episode in that night of fear surrounds the arrest of a well-known "reformist". When security men arrived at his flat they found him in bed with an Italian girl. He put up fierce resistance to this outrage, receiving injuries during the struggle. This led to widespread reports that he had been brutally treated, and even tortured, by the military.

At 6 am Sunday, the radio came on the air again, and the nation told to stand by for an important announcement. But by now most Poles realized what had happened. They had only to look out of the window to observe the road-blocks and armed patrols.

"Troops everywhere", Boyes noted in his diary. "Most people in state of stunned shock. Girls cry. There is instant recognition that the Polish experiment is over".

At 7 am General Jaruzelski made an emotional broadcast to the nation, declaring it to be under martial law. Poland, he said, had been "pushed to the brink of war" by forces hostile to socialism. The time had now come for "determined actions in the names of supreme necessity". A curfew was to be imposed daily from 10 am to 6 pm, and everyone over the age of 12 required to carry an identity card at all times. His statement was repeated throughout the rest of the day.

Later, when television resumed, it was from studios run by the military, with all the announcers wearing uniform. Boyes recorded: "Chopin, martial music and the General, still in his curious opaque glasses, on the screen and radio all day".

Confusion produced its dramas. On the day that martial law was declared, the steel workers of Huta Warszawa — many thousands of them — gathered at the foundry to work out what was going on. They knew that the Solidarity leadership had been rounded up, that 16 months of effort and campaigning had been aborted.

Strike, sit-in and roundups

The strike "organizers" among the most respected in the works, tried to calm them down. More by accident than design, an occupation was declared and the workers began to camp down in the offices of the works. Not until Monday noon was the enterprise manager fully aware of what his obligations were under martial law, the legality or otherwise of a strike. By Monday evening most of the workforce were aware that the 16-page declaration made it clear enough that even the right of assembly was to be suspended. But by then it was too late. Troops and militia had surrounded the works. There were many arrests. Boyes noted in his diary:

First reports percolate through about who picked up. All of Solidarity leadership apart from Bujak (Warsaw Solidarity chief) nabbed in their hotel rooms in Gdansk. Mixed reports about Lech Walesa — that he has broken down, that he is fine. There are fears among Solidarity members that Walesa, being held incommunicado somewhere in Moscow, will be misled into broadcasting to the nation and appealing for calm. This would be a great propaganda triumph for the military.

In Moscow the crackdown was applauded. But sources insisted that their own troops in Poland would be remaining in barracks. Neighbouring Prague also expressed approval, accusing the West of playing "a dangerous game with Poland's fate".

With hindsight, Western reaction was slow, considering the scale of events. The Polish General, whether in happy ignorance or from good intelligence, had moved on a weekend which caught every principal foreign policy maker in the American administration out of Washington. President Reagan was week-ending at Camp David; Secretary of State Alexander Haig Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger were in Europe; Presidential counsellor Edwin Meese was on a lecture tour in California. As they returned to Washington, the State Department announced that it was setting up a special working group to monitor developments.

In Europe, in marked contrast to the time when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan two years ago, senior officials of Nato and the EEC were at their desks from the very beginning and stayed there throughout. Dr. Joseph Luns, Nato Secretary General, discussed with the allies how they would act if Russian tanks crossed into Poland.

Roger Boyes woke up on Monday, December 14, to find himself and Poland isolated:

Full scope of proclamation now clear - strikes banned, curfew imposed, newspapers suspended, petrol sales to private cars stopped, impossible to leave the town of residence, summary courts set up, official no-go areas declared. One bizarre decree bans all water sports on the Baltic coast (later it becomes clear why — there are two internment centres on the Hel Peninsula). The right of assembly is suspended — no more than 10 people allowed in one room.

Polish friends feel great damned-up sense of resentment at military and stare at them in the streets as they man the roadblocks. Nobody I meet believes the official reason for the takover."



December 13: General Wojiciech Jaruzelski, the Communist Party Leader, Prime Minister and Defence Minister announces martial law. He had acted "with a heavy heart". They were not aiming for a military coup. The country was on the edge of the abyss — a phrase everyone took to mean Soviet intervention.

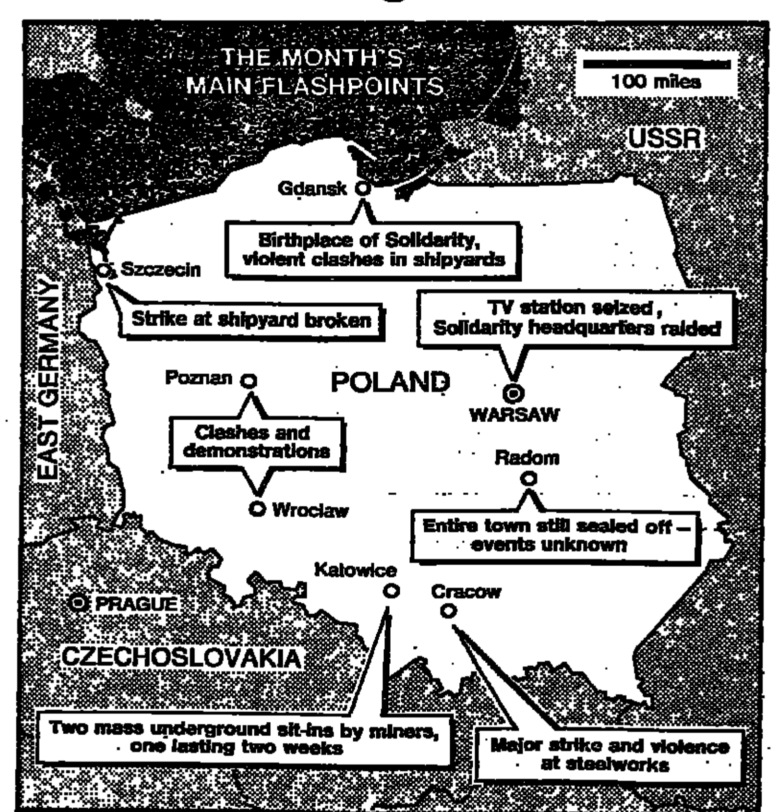
Reuter, alone of the Western news agencies, had a line open for a few hours that Monday, because cutting it off was technically more complex. Within a few hours, though the blackout of telex and telephone was complete. Averting a bad international press was, we can now see, only one consideration. The blackout was a crucial part of the Military Council's strategy to smash Solidarity. By this means they were able to isolate, and thus neutralize, those of its leaders who have so far escaped arrest, by preventing them from communicating with one another and acting in concert. Through their total control of the media — especially radio and television — they were able to deny Solidarity any information about what was going on other than their own martial law decrees and communiques.

Boyes in a so-far unpublished dispatch which has reached *The Times* with the aid of a "pigeon" — a co-operative traveller — remarks:

The pluralism that was the union's initial strength and which has perhaps proved to be its ultimate weakness is still there. It is divisive but it is also keeping the regenerative spirit alive. Visitors to internment camp Strzebielinek where many of the Solidarity leaders are held say that the men have been holding what is effectively a second Congress in their cells, often losing their tempers and making passionate rousing speches as if they were on a public platform addressing three thousand activists.

Interned Solidarity members have started their own magazine called Free Voice, composed by banging the side of cell walls in code, then written down on one piece of paper and distributed during the exercise hours.

Riot and resistance as the union fights back



The full extent of resistance to General Jaruzelski's junta and his crackdown on Solidarity, to which nearly one third of all Poles belonged, may never be known. This shows the confrontations between workers and security forces during the first month of martial law.

Solidarity activists outside had been active, secretly distributing illegal (carrying a ten-year prison sentence) leaflets calling for a nationwide general strike on the Monday, the first working day following the crackdown. The scale of the resistance did not reach the West. There were 199 strikes, by later official admission.

Two of the biggest mass-protests were in the Katowice region, in southern Poland. In one, at the giant Piast colliery, more than 1,000 coal miners were to spend a fortnight 2,000 feet underground in protest against the junta and the outlawing of Solidarity. Nearby, down another mine, a similar and equally determined mass sit-in had begun. These sit-ins are fully substantiated, unlike some of the wilder claims of Solidarity — if they did all originate with Solidarity, for some activists accuse the Polish KGB of muddying the waters with false claims intended to discredit them.

Boyes watched the unrest develop:

After some days of sporadic violence around factories and shipyards, the Poles, gear themselves up for the 17th. The anniversary (eleventh) of the Baltic uprisings, that was to have been a day of protest in Warsaw and other cities. Troops and militia move in in strength. Demonstration around Holy-Cross Church. Watch parts of it and am scared by the riot police who seem to have instructions not to shoot but to use their truncheons.

Some of them thump their riot shields to scare the crowd (mainly students as far as I can see, about three hundred). Tear gas canisters shot, retire to hotel and from relative safety watch a second demonstration in Victory Square, as dozens of people try to lay candles at the cross commemorating the late Primate, Cardinal Wyszinski, water cannon trucks move in. But not used, thank God — the temperature is minus eighteen and a drenching could be fatal. Later we hear that demonstrations in Gdansk even worse. Official injury figure — over 300 injured, one dead. Unofficial about threefold-most demonstrators afraid of going to hospital lest they get picked up.

Admissions of bloodshed

On December 17 — day five of the crisis and President Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday — the military admitted for the first time that there had been bloodshed. Seven workers had been killed and 39 injured in a clash near Katowice where the two underground sit-ins were in progress. The admission was very likely forced upon them by a claim by Mr. Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, and quoted on television, that nine people had been killed in clashes and as many as 45,000 arrested. Boyes' diary comments:

Two hundred dead we hear from a traveller, but this is scarcely credible. Impossible to determine any fact. What is certain is that many factories have been resisting in Cracow, Katowice, Lodz, Radon and Wroclaw. The standard tactic seems to be that troops seal off the area, then a short pause — only hours sometimes — in which the workers are given the opportunity to leave. Finally tanks batter down the factory gates and riot police and militia go in to do the dirty work.

How dirty this work really is, nobody knows, though people are unquestionably beaten. Will they ever be able to get the workers to work again? Official terminology is that the factories are 'pacified' (nasty echoes of other wars — the Poles now talk openly about 'before the war', meaning before December 13.)

When the huge, worker-occupied Lenin shipyard at Gdansk was finally "pacified", armoured vehicles were first used to smash down barricades before the protesters were flushed out with tear gas and baton charges. According to eye-witnesses the final assault, we then learn, was made to the accompaniment of the amplified recorded voices of women and children screaming with fear, which had a devastating effect on the defenders. A total of 164 workers and 162 members of the security forces, according to a government source, were injured during the fighting.

On December 18 the West German Bundestag passed a resolution called for the release of all detainees, the lifting of martial law and a return to dialogue with "reform-minded and patriotic forces", meaning the Church and Solidarity. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made a speech warning against Soviet interference which he was later to use in Washington as his defence against the American charge of weakness. The United States itself, after its inaction, has begun to growl if now actually bite. It threatened to suspend all future food shipments to Poland, provoking a personal phone call to President Reagan from the Pope appealing for food not to be cut off.

The Polish military rulers were increasingly anxious about reaction abroad. Boyes noted:

Officials seem to be getting the message that internment not poular in the west. Some official estimates being drawn up - 5,000 - though they seem ludicrously low at this stage, most Polish friends seem to know at least one person who has been picked up, some of them wearing little more than pyjamas. A Government spokesman said last night that work in the camps was voluntary "to break up the monotony of the day" and that some of those picked up might have forgotten to pack warm clothing internment no worse than that imposed on Japanese citizens in America after Second World War was declared. Does he believe this? Most of the listening journalists don't.

Censorship extremely crude. Write on interment, presenting both sides of the case (that of Government versus the Church) and only the Government view remains. One colleague wrote: 'Situation is calm apart from persistent reports of localised violence and widespread labout unrest'. The sentence was cut after three words. We decide to protest but officials who two weeks ago were giving us more or less true rumours now refuse to speak. Everyone is very scared. Informers have come out of the woodwork.

Around this time conflicting stories began to spread about the plight of Lech Walesa. One official source, obviously intent on damaging his reputation among his followers and admirers (the vast majority of Poles), described him as "broken psycologically and weeping". On the other hand, Church sources who had seen him, said he was in good health but held in isolation in a Government-owned villa outside Warsaw.

Boyes' recently received pigeon report says that three factors were helping Solidarity to stay alive. Walesa's silence was the best possible backbone for activists still at large; he appeared to be insisting that he would only negotiate in the company of his full committee. Secondly, the Church was unofficially helping Solidarity regroup. Against the explicit advice of the bishops, parish priests were allowing union members to meet in churches sometimes in vestries

Finally, summary trials of strike organizers began to prove an important rallying point for supporters when they were open to the public.

Archbishop Josef Glemp the Primate of Poland, and his fellow bishops just before Christmas smuggled a message to the West declaring that the Polish people were being terrorised by military force. The Pope's special envoy Archbishop Luigi Poggi came and went. Catholicism was not the only religion under pressure. The Christmas issue of the Communist party newspaper in Szczecin carried a lengthy article on the trouble created in Poland by Jews since 1947. Anti-Semitic graffiti appeared on walls along Nowy Swiat, one of Warsaw's main shopping streets. On Christmas Eve Boyes went to midnight mass in Warsaw's old town:

A depressing affair. Poggi delivers the sermon, Glemp's message read out. The young are disppointed that the church is not being tougher on the martial council (now nicknamed the crow, because the initials of the military council Wron spell out the birds name.)

Christmas for the Polish people was their bleakest by far since the grim days of the Second World War. Apart from the impossibility of sending gifts or greetings to friends or family living elsewhere in Poland, there were also the

Saddest trial that of Lipski looking very ill . .



Solidarity's leaders are under arrest: supporters look through the broken glass and wire of the sealed headquarters building hoping for information. There was none. Silence was a key military weapon.

Saddest trial that of Lipski, looking very ill . . .

Continued from page 4

fears of those with relatives or friends in detention camps. Even in 1944 during the Warsaw uprising when half the city was burning the telephones were still working, those with long memories pointed out. Now, even if a child was dying, it was impossible to summon help or an ambulance except on foot.

It was a bleak Christmas for the martial law troops also as they manned often isolated road-blocks in sub-zero temperatures for many hours at a stretch, with few people willing to talk with them. Bitterness towards the military in some places was now running so high *that even their families found* themselves ostracized. White crosses — the sign of the Untouchable — were daubed on the homes of some, according to reliable sources in Warsaw. On the other hand there were some reports of workers and martial law troops fraternising, though it is uncertain which way sympathies were running.

Eight thousand tonnes of beef, originally intended as a Christmas gift for the people of Poland from the EEC, was cancelled at the eleventh hour lest it be used to brighten the Christmas dinner tables of the military. However, a steady flow of medical supplies and other necessities, including baby milk, blankets and winter shoes, continued to cross the border into Poland, much of it driven overland by voluntary organizations in the West.

There were fewer food shortages than expected during the Christmas period. Boyes notes *in his diary:*

Enough food thanks partly to deliveries from East Germany and the Soviet Union which almost miraculously turned up within days of the declaration of martial law. Clear enough evidence that the fraternal neighbours were consulted beforehand, rather undermining the official version that the decision on the crackdown was taken within hours of Solidarity deciding at Gdansk that it would press for free local elections.

Nobody gets drunk any more because one has to leave parties at 10.30 to make it back before the curfew except Christmas and New Year's Eve when curfew lifted. After both days got hold of Solidarity bulletin obviously distributed in brief breathing space.

Solidarity leaders who had managed to evade arrest — some 30 per cent it is thought — had been rethinking their tactics. From southern Poland leaflets began to circulate secretly advising Poles on how to cause maximum industrial chaos with the minimum risk.

For a start they warned workers not to elect new leaders. This would make them vulnerable to immediate arrest. Instead, a policy of passive protest should be followed. "Work slowly, follow 'ridiculous instructions' to the letter, harrass the military and the commissars with questions, complain and behave life a half-wit", was their advice.

But in many factories workers had already perfected their own ways of disrupting production. They altered tolerance levels on machine settings in one vehicle plant. When the cars they were producing came off the assembly line, none of the parts fitted together. In one dockyard workers moved cargo from one end of the yard to the other, and then moved it all back again, giving the impression of great industry.

It appears that industrial resistance, whether active or passive, was already successfully sabotaging production, as the authorities have admitted to a sharp decline in production following the imposition of martial law. Even tanks, as Lech Walesa had long ago pointed out, could not force men to work if they were unwilling.

But even if the military council could not force Poles to work, it was determined tc obliterate every trace of Solidarity. Defiant posters were torn down again and again, but trade union supporters continued to replace them with fresh ones. It was forbidden to wear a Solidarity badge, but members continued to flaunt them, though with the forbidden name scratched off and only the Polish flag visible. Even empty bulletin boards bearing the movement's name were ripped down by the military, although in a Warsaw launderette one still survives intact behind the door with a sombre black ribbon draped over it to signify mourning. And the trials began. Boyes was there:

The trials begin in earnest. Great pomp about Szczepanski (former chairman of radio and tv) whose trial for corruption government anxious to advertise. Trick is to get special court entry ticket for Szczepanski then dive into neighbouring courtrooms where several strike organisers on trial. See Wajda (the film director) at the Huta Warszawa steel strike "Trial" — which relief as there persistent rumours that he keeping low profile or may even broadcast to the nation calling for calm etc. That seems to be wrong. (He mutters loudly from the public gallery about the prosecutor and is clearly happy when prosecution witnesses suddenly start saying nice things about the defendants. Hear that his wife is involved in the relief operation for internees at St Martins church. Saddest trial that of Lipski (historian and dissident) who looking very pale, very ill. Court doctor says he fit enough to stand trial but I wonder.

The miners come up

Gradually now the strikes (as opposed to passive resistance) were being broken one by one by the military, either by force or depriving the protesters of food, light and heating. This was the tactic which forced out the 1,000 or so miners who for two long weeks defied the authorities 2,000 feet below ground at the Piast pit. Hungry and weary they finally came to the surface on December 28 and 12 of their leaders were arrested. Officials claimed that the men there and at another pit had been forcibly kept down the mine by a small group of "strong-arm men from Solidarity". The last of the major strikes had been broken.

But if the military grip was effective the impression was now growing among some analysts that Jaruzalski and his fellow generals did not know what to do next. They were having to beg for money from the West. And they had lost the battle for the hearts and minds of ordinary Poles.

So deep was the disillusionment of Poles now that hundreds, later thousands, of Communist Party members were tearing up their cards in protest. In some factories, it was reported, additional litter bins had to be provided to cope with the deluge. Simultaneously the purges began in Party, factories and offices. "There are only careerists and Stalinists left in the party," one disenchanted official was quoted as saying, while some analysts had already begun to suspect that show trials were an preparation for senior party officials who could be used as scapegoats. On January 8, Boyes observes:

Nina, wife of an American correspondent here, asks me to marry a Polish friend of hers to get her out of the country. Even Poles with passports unable to leave country at moment. Rumours that some sort of verification procedure will be introduced to decide who can leave and who can't. I hum and ha, see impressive photo, and say I'll think about it.

Sniff around the church and the charities. There, seems to be prospect of some movement on internment but nobody wants to put money on it. Church gained terrific ground since Christmas — the combination of Vatican plus echo in Western Europe which makes the Council think the West is serious about internment. Now that US has dropped out of the equation, the government needs Germany and the others more than ever. Church benefitting from the linkage and pushing Gov. much harder.

After four weeks of martial law, almost all of Poland's institutions have lost their standing, either by design or miscalculation. The military have tarnished their White Knight image. The Communist Party is rarely seen and never heard. Solidarity, once a major social force, has been reduced to underground status. But the Catholic Church has emerged from these troubled weeks both stronger and more popular, challenging the Military Council, first in discreet tones, then, over the past seven days, with increasing volume. And so far, the Church is the only institution to produce results: It has held the population back from bloodshed and at the same time it has brought the Government to the brink of releasing significant numbers of internees.

Four weeks after the coup there are still large areas of uncertainty: censorship has officially ended but dispatches are seen by censors and travel is restricted. The Polish Government has rarely been *frank about popular uprisings.* Even now, ten years later, it is not clear whether in 1970 there were 45 victims in the Baltic unrest. The versions of truth in contentious areas can now, however, be compared and to some extent judged:

1. The Government claims that seven miners were killed in the pacification of the Wujek mine in Silesia. The most reliable unofficial report says that 14 were killed. This is based on relatives' testimony that was passed to Solidarity.

2. The Government claims that some Solidarity extremists were holding over 1,000 miners and their relatives hostage, threatening to blow them up. Reliable unoffical reports say that the miners occupied the shaft, their wives and children brought food and then stayed. Explosive charges were placed for that reason. Militia then attempted to storm the mine, the miners took hostages (two or three militiamen) and demanded that the local radio broadcast their demands, which included the suspension of martial law. It is not clear whether these demands were ever broadcast or how the mine was finally cleared.

3. The Government claims that over 300 were injured in Gdansk on December 17 and one person subsequently died of his injuries. A Gdansk doctor consulted by a Western diplomat testifies to at least two deaths as a direct result of the demonstration. One reliable report says that many of the injuries to demonstrators were caused by people jumping off the Gdansk flyover when armoured personnel carriers drove into the middle of a crowd.

4. In total, the Government admits to eight deaths. But there are *significant gaps in its* presentation. It has never for example, elaborated on militia and military deaths, presumably because these are military or state secrets. At least one unofficial report — from somebody working in a hospital — has spoken of two bodies being brought into a Bydgoszcz hospital, one of an officer who had died of stab wounds, the other had been shot.

5. It is clear that in areas where the militia and troops were expecting trouble they reacted in a far tougher way than on other occasions. In Gdansk, in the Silesian mines, both serious trouble spots, the riot police were evidently on edge and reacted accordingly, with force and by most accounts with some brutality. Some crises have simply been wiped off the face of history. In Radom it was reliably reported that an ammunition factory had been occupied and was surrounded by troops. But the end of the saga has never been heard

6. The general conclusion seems to be that there were considerably more deaths than admitted by the authorities — perhaps 12, perhaps 20, perhaps more. But estimates reaching the west of 200 or 54 deaths or 27 in Warsaw alone, all seem to be exaggerated. The Government has not made it easy to deny these rumours, and there may indeed have been some catastrophic shooting incident but there has yet to be a reliably sourced report to that effect.

As the first month of martial law ends large scale Warsaw Pact manoeuvres are due to take place, close to Poland's southern border. They carry the ironic code name "Friendship 82". Boyes' diary closes by acknowledging some "superficial tokens" of a thaw. . . .

"But the soldiers are still there, friends and relatives are still missing and the old trust will never come back. Truly, it has become a land of crushed souls".



Different responses in the West. President Reagan, who gave a strong lead, gave political asylum to the Polish Ambassador Romuald Spasowski and his wife Wanda "I am proud,", said the President, "to be with a very courageous man and women having acted on the highest of principle".

What next from Solidarity?

The silence of a 'burnt-out' Walesa still holds the key

By Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 12

Four weeks without a publicly uttered word from Mr Lech Walesa: a scarcely credible state of affairs for those who have seen the sharp-tongued Solidarity leader in action. Often only seconds divide thought from speech, though he is capable too of long sullen silences.

In the past month, Mr Walesa's silence has become Solidarity's most important weapon. After the declaration of martial law, *rumours* clustered around Mr Walesa. He was reported to be isolated and disorientated. The great fear among other Solidarity members was that he would be deluded into making a television appeal for calm to the nation. That would have implicitly legitimized the military authorities and given them a direct link to the working population.

But instead there was silence. It became evident this week that this was still profoundly disturbing for the Government. Officials have begun to say that Mr Walesa is largely irrelevant, that a new workers' association, a new depoliticized Solidarity could be formed without him, that he is a burnt-out case, that he knows nothing, that it is not worth talking to him. As usual, the Government protested too much. Poles know that if the Government starts saying that it is not worth talking to somebody then that is because somebody is refusing to talk to the Government. This is dialectical training.

Mr Walesa is pivotal to Government plans. He is not just a union chief, he is an international symbol for the renewed Poland and as such it is crucial to the standing of the new leadership that Mr Walesa is seen publicly to accept martial law. Mr Walesa, however, talks to the Church, talks to his local Gdansk parish priest, talks to his wife, Danuta, but does not talk at all either to the military council or the party. He is under house arrest in Konstancon outside Warsaw in a comforable house with colour television and other facilities. Outside there are many troops and a few armoured personnel carriers.

Why is Mr Walesa holding out? Some clues came in an interview given after the Solidarity national congress in September during which he beat off a challenge for the chairmanship from Mr Andrzej Gwiazda, one of the union's leading ideologists, Mr Marian Jurczyk (soon to face trial) and Mr Jan Rulewski, a radical. All three are interned. The interview made clear that, like the movement he represents, he has great stamina. He was a member of a strike committee during the 1970 troubles, and after his *involvement* in the 1976 unrest he lost his job in the shipyards where he worked as an electrician.

"Someone could say that because Christ was crucified, he lost. But he has been winning for 2,000 years. The fact that I lose today because someone breaks my jaw or hangs me, *does not mean I have* lost", he said.

His critics in Solidarity had gathered strength in the months between the Solidarity congress and the declaration of martial law. Above all he was being accused of a dictatorial leadership style and of taking decisions without having talked them through beforehand with the coordinating committee. But in the week before martial law, after a large-scale police action against a student sit-in at the Warsaw Firemen's Academy, he was beginning to face a choice between being a voice of moderation and being a unifying force.

In the past, it was possible to combine both roles: restraint in the final analysis could claim enough support in the union leadership to paper over the cracks between the regional chieftains. But the Radom Solidarity meeting immediately after the raid on the firemen presented the world with an altered Mr Walesa — a man who saw that his main duty was to preserve the unity of Solidarity and that this could be done only by sharing in the radical postures and helping to shape them.

It was thus a rather different Mr Walesa who was picked up by the police in Gdansk on a Saturday night, a man who was impatient with the quibbling and who was willing to push the Government hard for whatever the union deemed necessary.

Now after a month of detention, Mr Walesa may have moved even further in this direction: again his silence seems to bear testimony to this and it is a great encouragement to the 10 million Solidarity members, many of whom are now being forced to renounce *their membership* in order to keep their jobs.

Mr Walesa is insisting that he will negotiate with the Government only if he is joined by his full praesidium. That was initially interpreted by observers as a sign of insecurity but in fact it is a clever tactical move. First, if the Government agreed to do this it would formally have to recognize the legitimate right of Solidarity to exist and function as a union; second, as most of the praesidium is interned it would mean the unravelling of the Government's internment policy.

Now it is understood that most of the praesidium have been moved from Gdansk to an internment centre near Warsaw. Whether this represents the first step towards a government concession is not clear. One thing is certain: Mr Walesa is not going to give anything away. "I see two Polands", he said in an interview, "I see the one I dream of and at the same time I see the present Poland beset with difficulties. I see the game each side plays. I see the variants of those games. But I am — we are — capable of winning every single variant of every game."

The General is facing the limits of military muscle

Poland's military leadership has been irreverently compared to an elderly oil tanker that once underway needs a week to change direction. Creaking with the strain of movement, the military vessel is shifting its course, a laboured and potentially dangerous manouevre.

Day by day, the Military Council for National Salvation has had to come to terms with its limitations. It can pacify factories but it cannot get them to work. It can urge greater productivity, but it cannot supply sufficient fuel and raw materials. It can raise food prices but it cannot guarantee that food production will increase.

Military logistics were sufficient for the first 48 hours of the take over but now, after four weeks, force and discipline are no longer enough.

This realization has prompted the Military Council to think about how to recreate Solidarity. The only organization trusted by the workers. Recreate, of course, is not quite what the Government has in mind: rather it wants a transformed organization that can act as a spokesman nominally for the workers, and thus legitimize price rises, agree to the Council's severely revised concept of economic reform, and be, in the true Marxist fashion, a transmission belt of ideas; requests and directives (the greatest of these being directives) from management to worker.

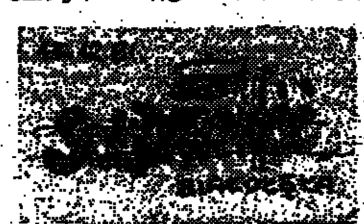
Attacks on intellectuals

The Council would have liked to achieve this as soon as all labour unrest had been quelled in the first week of January. But there are two great obstacles. First, would the new form of Solidarity, a *politically* neutered Solidarity, *be* acceptable without Lech Walesa? The answer seems to be no, though there are persistent rumours (perhaps Government inspired) that he will be freed soon from house arrest.

The second problem is that if the new Solidarity is to be created in the Government image, it must throw off the radical ballast — the students and the intellectuals. The intellectuals are already being discredited in regular newspaper and media attacks, a campaign that may sooner of later be supplemented by a televised trial.

The *government will not get* Church assistance in such an enterprise and certainly not if internment continues. Yet somehow it has to persuade the workers to form an acceptable organization. That is the true change of course: the Council is having to focus on negotiation or at least the right fourm for negotiation. Two immediate problems facing the Council illustrate the situation.

First, the government is worried about how to legitimize the impending round of food price rises, likely to be imposed *some time in February. In 1970* and 1976 the Polish people took to the streets because of increases in the price of food and the general view here is that martial law will not now be lifted until the increases are safely through. Under the



13.12.81 Solidarity's defiant new slogan commemorates the coup

proposals, many foodstuffs will rise in price four or fivefold. The lower paid will get some compensation but the increases, coupled with rises in the price of consumer durables, will hit *most people hard.*

The idea is to soak up the excess zloties on the market, encouraging the farmers to produce more, phase out costly subsidies and ultimately match supply with demand on the domestic market.

Naturally, despite the "public discussion" that is to be buzzing in factories and enterprises, there is precious little enthusiasm for this real cut in wages. The result of the price increases in unlikely to be public protest — the army will make sure of that — but it will aggravate the tension berween town and country and make it difficult for the government to *offer real incentives at the time* when it is desperately trying to get the workers to work. The only way out is a new revised Solidarity to explain and persuade on behalf of the army and the party.

The other major dilemma is that of the students. The factories have been pacified (the Polish press has devised a number of alternative expressions including: factories are working normally, tranquilly, rhythmically) and the right of assembly is still suspended, ensuring that a Solidarity will have great problems regrouping in its old form. The *main scene* of a *resurgence* of the independent union is in the universities and colleges. Students already organized into an independent students union, NZS, would have been able to meet without control and sow the seeds of a new movement. Term will begin only in February. The NZS has been banned and the authorities say lectures will start only on the strictest conditions.

A military communique issued on Monday outlined the new tough regulations and clearly demonstrated the authorities' fear of student unrest sparking off workers' protests. "Students and employees are forbidden to remain on campuses for a longer time than required by class and library hours . . . students' basic duties include a civil and moral posture . . . compulsary attendance of all lectures . . . *discipline* intensified . . . rectors have greater power over staff . . . a system of pre-censorship to be introduced to control all scientific and teaching materials".

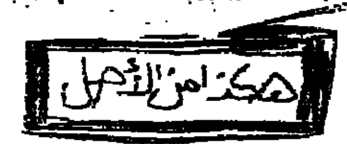
The separation of the students and the intellectuals from the workers is the precondition *of a new collaborative* union. But where will the government find its new union leadership? Who of the interned Solidarity leaders would be prepared to act in such an organization? It is difficult to see any candidates and there have been no reports of road to Damascus conversions in the internment centres. The only former Solidarity leader to recant publicly has been Mr Marek Brunne, but he has made clear that he wants to return to scientific research.

A pale shadow

The question is, what would a nominal Solidarity organization really achieve? Would it get the farmers to produce more food? Almost certainly not. Without Walesa, without the guidance of the intellectuals, without its socio-political aims, the new Solidarity would be little more than a pale *shadow* of the old one. Shopfloor frustration and popular frustration with shortages would thus find little outlet.

The old Solidarity was a social movement involving 10 million people: it strove after pluralism and created alternatives to the rigid centralization of the state. Expectations were raised and these will not simply disappear. Poles will reject a recreated union that falls into the mould of Soviet trade unions, specializing in running holiday homes for tired workers.

The government is thus faced with an extraordinary situation: it recognizes its limitations, it recognizes the need to solve problems by talking rather than force. But it has nobody to talk to.



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Greek gives up its aspirations

Athens. — The Greek parliament has eliminated from the written Greek language cumbersome accents and aspiration marks and substituted a single-accent system.

When the Socialist Government introduced the brief amendment in an Education Bill deputies of New Democracy, the conservative opposition, walked out of the chamber, not because they disagreed with the Government's initiative, but to object to its hasty approach to the problem.

There were no accents in ancient Greek. Three different accents and two aspiration marks were inserted in written Greek by Alexandrine scholars in late Hellenistic times. The accents serve only to stress a syllable and aspirations are purely decorative.

Goukouni wins Sudan pledges

Khartum. — President Goukouni of Chad has secured a pledge from President Nimeiry of Sudan that he would not allow any activity in Sudan directed against the Chad Government.

In addition, President Nimeiry promised assistance, including food aid, for Chad. He also said that Sudan would reopen its embassy and the Sudanese-Chadian friendship school in Ndjamena, and resume Sudan Airways flights to Chad.

Sudan's cooperation, which was announced during Mr Goukouni's three-day visit to Sudan is attributed to the replacement of Mr Muhammad Abdul Karim, the Chadian Ambassador — a strong supporter of Chad rebels — with Mr Mohamoud Adji, the pro-Goukouni Chargé d'Affaires.

Turkish military to free Ecevit

Brussels. — Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister who was imprisoned for defying the country's military rulers, will be freed on February 1. News of his release was given to Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, during a half-hour meeting in Brussels with Mr Ilter Turkman, the Turkish Foreign Minister.

During the meeting Mr Turkman also explained in detail the timetable for the promised return to democracy by the Turkish military authorities, starting eith a referendum on the constitution in the autumn and parliamentary elections no ater than the spring of 1984.

Khmer forces crushed

Bangkok. — The Khmer Rouge have suffered one of their most severe defeats at the hands of the Vietnamese Army since the latter moved into Cambodia in 1979 and the guerrilla war began.

The attack, on a forward supply base near the borders of Laos, Cambodia and Thailand, not only cost the Khmer Rouge heavy casualties but seriously disrupted supplies for their forces in north-east Cambodia and for the resistance movement in southern Laos.

China's oasis of space technology

Peking — China has a modern space centre at Jiuqan, located in a desert region of the northern Gansu province, bordering on outer Mongolia, the English-language *China-Daily* said.

The newspaper said that all Chinese satellites had been launched from this centre, described as an oasis of modern technology in the desert. It said construction of the centre had started in the 1950s.

Police kill four at cockfight fracas

Delhi. — Police shot dead at least four spectators at a cockfight near Hyderabad after the crowd attacked them.

The police had gone to the scene to investigate reports of gambling on the cockfight. An inquiry has been ordered.

Toulouse-Lautrec paintings stolen

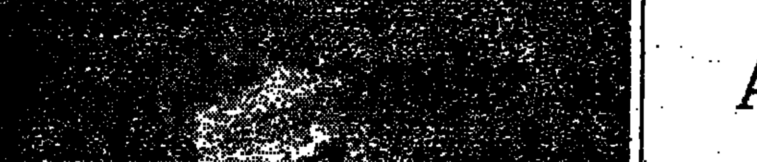
Toulouse.—Six Toulouse-Lautrec paintings valued at 600,000 francs (about £60,000) were stolen from the museum named after the artist at Albi, near here.

Haiti coup attempt

Port de Paix, Haiti.—The Haitian authorities captured three of eight men who landed on Tortuga Island and in an apparent attempt to topple the government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

Mass wedding

Peking. — In a collective ceremony 696 couples were married in Tianjin, 85 miles east of Peking. Afterwards the couples planted trees in response to a recent appeal by the Prime Minister.

Mr Alexander Haig tells reporters that he feels comfortable over he Nato declaration.

Haig warns Nato that deeds count, not words

From Ian Murray Brussels, Jan 12

Failure by the West to take positive action over Poland would not only assist the repression of the Polish people but would diminish confidence in the Western reaction to future events throughout the world, Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, said in Brussels today.

"We stand at the cross-roads", he said. "Do we want a world characterized by growing freedom, cooperation and security, or increasing repression, confrontation and fear? Are we going to see nations acting to help to expand liberty and peace, or will international change be dominated by totalitarian forces?"

Poland was a test case. "We must ultimately ask ourselves what these developments mean for our self-respect if we do not respond together. The West is often accused of being merely a collection of consumer societies. Are we so sated or intimidated that we fear to defend the values that make life worth living?"

Events in Poland should remind the West that "in the battle for the minds of men, the best arguments are to be found on our side.

"The existence of successful industrial democracies in the West is a striking rebuke to Soviet-style communism. Our persistent progress, even with all of our faults, means that the Soviet system is neither necessary nor inevitable".

Mr Haig saw the greatest danger to the West today in the tendency to apply double standards to the behaviour of the East and West. What was needed was a demand for moderation on the part of Moscow rather than pressure for improvement in relations with the Soviet Union.

He felt "comfortable" with the declaration agreed yesterday by the Nato Council. But he showed an underlying concern that words might take the place of deeds. "We want real progress, not just empty posturing. Yesterday we created a clear and united framework for action. Now we must act. If we cannot take steps commensurate with our words, then what shall remain of our self-respect and the respect of others for our values, our rights and our purposes?"

Mr Haig sought to explode what he called the four myths about Poland: that Solidarity brought about its own downfall by its militancy; that the Soviet Union was not accountable because it did not intervene directly; that the Polish military leaders acted independently out of national considerations; and that the West should not intervene in an internal affair. These myths, he said, were belied by the reality.

The truth was that "Poland today exemplifies the historic failure of Soviet-style communism to produce either bread or freedom.

He justified Western involvement on the ground that the Soviet Union and Poland both signed the Helsinki Final Act in 1975. "The standards of freedom and diversity established at Helsinki have been violated. The process begun at Helsinki has been put in jeopardy. We have both a right and an obligation to point out this danger."

Only once during the question period after his address did Mr Haig appear to lose the evident feeling of satisfaction he had about the firmness of the Nato statement on Poland. Asked by *The Guardian* correspondent about the apparent "double standard" of American attitudes to military rule in Turkey and Poland, he raised his voice for the only time during the press conference.

He accused the correspondent of a memory lapse about the fact that 30 people a day were killed by terrorists before martial law was imposed in Turkey and that there had been a promise by the Turkish Governmnet for a return to democracy. The real double standard was in the question, he said, and that "boggles my mind."

Anguish at Bihar brutality

An ancient order declines into chaos

From Trevor Fishlock, Patna, Jan 12

"What are we coming to in this country?" Mrs Gandhi asked in Parliament when she learnt that police in the state of Bihar had blinded men with acid and needles. What they are coming to in Bihar is the conclusion that it is better to kill people than to blind them. It causes less trouble.

The Prime Minister's pained cry reflected the anguish and shame that many feel about the brutalities inherent in India's system of justice and order. But the revulsion felt in Delhi and elsewhere was not matched here in Bihar. What conventions and decencies that there were had been eroded long ago.

Bihar's troubles lie in challenges to an ancient order. In recent years pay and land legislation and other measures designed to help the poor low castes and Harijans (the lowest group) have threatened the ascendancy of the upper castes.

Tension has grown as the poor have demanded their rights and have been resisted. In the past 20 years many policemen have been recruited as allies of upper-caste politicians in the fight against change. Order has deteriorated and banditry has grown. At the same time the ideals of public service have been damaged as politics and administration have become the province of men on the make.

The distortions of life in Bihar led people to support the policemen who blinded prisoners awaiting trial. There was anger when the victims were compensated. A teachers' union leader said: "The trend now is to kill criminals in encounters. It invites less trouble than blinding.

Mr Jagannath Mishra, the Chief Minister, is not responsible for Bihar's nightmare, but he is a leading character in it. He presides over a regime characterized by cynicism, dishonesty and inefficiency. Last year members of his own party took a memorandum to Mrs Gandhi saying that Mr Mishra's name was synonymous with corruption and nepotism and that he had made money the basis of Bihar politics.

In a Patna high court corruption case in 1978, the judge said: "If the Chief Minister (Mr Mishra can take a bribe, why should not other members of the services?"

Mr Mishra comes from a rich, high-caste landed family. As a politician he is a creature of Mrs Gandhi and candidly said so in a recent interview. "I enjoy the confidence of the electoratre as long as I enjoy the confidence of Indira Gandhi". On corruption, he said: "Where is there no corruption? It is part of national life."

A well-documented expose of the plight of labourers on his land showed that men were earning 12p a day, less than half the legal minimum. Mr Mishra called the report baseless. But the contempt that landowners have for legal and humane standards is one of the main grievances among the poor.

In a village near Patna people told me they were organizing to fight the oppression of their masters and the molestation of their women by police and the landowners', *goondas* (toughs), but they seemed hopelessly ill-equipped.

A boy of seventeen said that last October the police, in retribution for a protest, came to his village and arrested 128 people. When he and others protested, the police opened fire and killed two of them. He was hit in the arm. A doctor wanted £118 to amputate it and the boys' parents sold more than half of their land to raise the money.

A social scientist in Patna said: "There is now a total breakdown of order. The poor do not get what they are entitled to. As their frustration grows, the State will be torn by increasing violence."

Almost every week the papers carry a fresh crop of horrors: Men kept for years in jail without hope of trial, kidnappings abound, police fire at innocent people. Low pay encourages bribe-taking and the state Government itself is evasive when its own pay commission seeks information.

In his office Mr Nishra has framed a motto by Mrs Gandhi: "The needs of the many must prevail over those of the few." In Bihar, like much else, that sentiment has been turned upside down.

Rawlings names council for Ghana

Accra, Jan 12 — Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, who seized power in Ghana 13 days ago, today named a group of soldiers and civilians to help him run the country.

The Provisional National Defence Council set up by "JJ" as he is popularly known here, so far has four military men and three civilians, including a radical Catholic priest, a trade unionist and a student leader, according to the *Ghanaian Daily Times* today.

A council statement, published by the paper and broadcast by Radio Accra, named Brigadier General Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, as chief of defence staff. He was retired more than two years ago by Hilla Limann, the ousted President. The Brigadier is widely respected among the ranks of the armed forces and was reinstated by Flight Lieutenant Rawlings as council chairman and quoted him as saying that membership was "not for those who have the souls of slaves or who are not capable of crying at human suffering or when a child dies."

Other soldiers were Warrant Officer Joseph Adjei Buadi and Sergeant Daniel Alolga Akata-Pore, neither of whom is well known. They were not members of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council set up by Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings when he first took power in June 1979.

In October of the same year he handed government back to President Hilla Limann, who was democratically elected. Since the latest coup he has suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament, banned political parties and dismissed Dr Limann's adminstration.

Warrant Officer Buadi has been appointed council coordinator for the armed forces defence committees which have been set up to run in tandem with the council and Sergeant Akata-Pore is secretary to these committees.

The civilians appointed to the council which can have up to 11 members are Father Vincent Damuah, Joachim Amarte Kwei, a civilian leader, and Chris Bukari Atim, a radical student leader, sources said.

The new authorities have started to address the country's pressing economic problems and have renewed diplomatic relations with Libya.—Reuter.

☐ There is no sign yet of any resistance to the council here in the Ghanaian capital (Godfrey Morrison writes from Accra). But security remains tight with armed soldiers still at public buildings. And a curfew lasting from eight pm to five am remains in force.

At least 125 people have been detained, including Dr Limann and his deputy and 20 of the 26 ministers from the former government.

Rome raids reveal no Dozier link

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 12

Hopes of a direct connexion between arrests at the weekend of suspected terrorists in Rome and the kidnapping of Brigadier General James Dozier were deflated today.

First reports had suggested that one of the women arrested here early on Saturday morning had had the task of trying to negotiate differences between the Rome Red Brigades column and the northern group responsible for kidnapping the American general at his home in Verona on December 17.

Later reports state that she was not after all in possession of a draft agreement supposedly intended to be the basis for joint action between the two wings.

General Dozier is in the hands of the Red Brigades group regarded as more militaristic. The alleged head of the more political wing, Signor Giovanni Senzani, was arrested in Rome on Saturday. He is believed to be responsible for organizing at least three kidnappings and two killings.

There remains the possibility that another woman arrested in Rome, Signorina Giuseppina Delogu, suspected of belonging to the Sardinian column of the Red Brigades, had been in the Veneto area a month ago again in an attempt at mediation

Investigators believe that General Dozier is being held in or near Verona on the grounds that the Red Brigades keep their prisoners in heavily-populated areas where new faces pass unnoticed.

Mario Tuti, a suspected right-wing terrorist, arrives in court at Bologna.

Russia fears arms talks will fail

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Jan 12

The Russians today questioned American good faith in the Geneva arms talks as they resumed today and displayed growing nervousness that the United States might break off negotiations because of the Polish crisis.

A Tass news agency commentary today said the New Year break in the talks had produced American statements raising justified doubts about Washington's wish to achieve concrete results. It quoted an American report that the talks were referred to in Washington as "Christmas frills".

Tass repeated the Soviet line that the Americans were negotiating only as a camouflage to secure deployment of their new missiles in Europe. The Russians have been relieved that so far the Geneva talks have been isolated from American retaliation over Poland.

Yesterday's harsh Nato statement will cast a shadow over the negotiations, and the Russians are worried that the tough American line appears to be gaining ground among the Europeans. *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, a youth newspaper, today urged its readers to appeal directly to Nato ministers and generals to halt what it called the reckless arms race they were imposing on the world.

The paper included a cut-out form, written in English and addressed to the alliance's Brussels headquarters, which was to be sent as a postcard. On behalf of Soviet youth, it called for an end to the "outrageous strife (sic) for power and imperial ambitions threatening mankind, and a constructive dialogue on disarmament.

☐ Geneva: The United States and the Soviet Union today quietly resumed the negotiations on reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles. (Alan McGregor writes). In front of only a few cameras, the delegation leaders, Mr Paul Nitze and Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, shook hands and exchanged greetings.

The two sides, 12 members each, sat down at the long table in the United States mission top-floor conference room. The atmosphere was as businesslike as at the outset of the negotiations — the first between Moscow and Washington under the Reagan administration — on November 30.

So seemingly oblivious are the delegations while working, to the political heat over Poland, that it is said they give the impression of men confronted by some fearful menace from another planet, a not inappropriate comparison for the threat of thermonuclear annihilation on this one.

Peking protests at planes sale

From David Bonavia
Peking, Jan 12

China has protested to the United States about President Reagan's decision to sell certain military aircraft and aviation technology to Taiwan.

Today the Foreign Ministry issued a statement that a high-level American delegation was in Peking to discuss this issue, and that China could not accept any "unilateral decisions" by the United States.

The tone of the statement, however, was mild, indicating Peking's strong desire to continue to improve its relations with the United States.

Observers are baffled by the timing of the American announcement, which at best seems to be ill-mannered, considering the talks in progress with Mr John Holdridge, the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs and a leading expert on the Far East.

However, the Chinese may draw some satisfaction from the fact that the United States will be selling Taiwan aircraft parts and technology only to keep its present air force up to date, rather than to make major improvements in the form of the most advanced American jet fighters.

☐ Taipei: Taiwan said today that it took exception to the American decision and maintained that Peking still intended subjugating the island by force.

Hothouses are rebuilt in Sinai pull-out protest

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 12

Tension over Isreal's scheduled withdrawal from the remaining one-third of occupied Sinai rose today when militant settlers began rebuilding hothouses due to be transerred to a new settlement inside Israel's 1967 border.

The latest instance of organized resistance by members of the "Stop the Withdrawal from the Sinai" campaign occurred at one of the 13 agricultural settlements due to be handed over to the Egyptians on April 25. More than 100 protestors began welding together the buildings, having already ploughed the land and replanted fresh crops throughout the night.

According to the state-controlled Israel Radio, troops and police on the spot took no immediate action to interfere with the protest, preferring to await orders from the government. A spokesman for the militants said that the settlers were prepared for a confrontation with the Israeli Army.

Supporters of the protest movement are hard-line Jewish nationalists, who are opposed to the planned withdrawal for ideological reasons because they regard the area as part of Biblical Israel. They are distinct from another group of Sinai militants, who are threatening violence because they are not satisfied with the compensation terms offered by the government.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, today met leaders of his ruling coalition to demand an end to differences over the level of compensation, which has recently been increased by some 20 per cent. He emphasized that the issue involved not only money, but also Israel's obligations under the peace treaty with Egypt.

Mr Shimon Peres, the leader of the opposition Labour Party, said the latest compensation offer — which is still awaiting final approval from the parliamentary finance committee — was scandalous. He demanded the introduction of a Bill which would regulate compensation to the remaining settlers on the basis of a farm for a farm.

Le Monde democracy founders

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 12

The difficulty of electing a newspaper by direct suffrage of the staff is demonstrated by the latest twist in the long and involved saga of *La Monde's* attempts to do so.

The Asssociation of Journalists of the paper, about 200 people, who all have shares and a blocking vote in the company that publishes it, failed last night to elect M Claude Julien, the controversial editor of *Le Monde Diplomatique* the only remaining candidate, as successor to M Jacques Fauvet, who retires at the end of this year as editor-in-chief. He failed to obtain the required 60 per cent of the votes cast, receiving only just over 40 per cent.

Now, after 18 months of complicated manoeuvres and repeated votes to select the new editor-in-chief, the journalists have to start all over again. An informal general assembly of the editorial writers has been called for January 19, but it is probable that if it fails to produce a solution, the other managerial, clerical and printing branches of the staff will have more of a say.

M Julien, whose candidature for the past year has deeply divided the journalists because of his strong personality and progressive views, had succeeded in eliminating all the other candidates, including M. Jacques Amalric, head of the newspaper's foreign department.

In June 1980 M Julien won more than the 60 per cent vote, but last autumn the controversy over his name was revived by a succession of incidents, including one in which he accused a reporter of "leaking". After an investigation the reporter was exonerated. As a result, confidence in M. Julien was undermined, and the journalists decided that he must submit to one further ballot, which turned against him last night.

Whoever finally emerges as editor-in-chief will have to face up to the serious psychological and economic difficulties which the newspaper is going through. The first are due to the national victory of the left last May, which *Le Monde* acclaimed.

Miss Kitson may see jailed father

By David Cross

Miss Amandla Kitson, the 19-year-old British daughter of one of South Africa's few white members of the banned African National Congress (ANC), is planning to take the place of her arrested brother in visiting her father in a top security jail in Pretoria.

At a press conference in London yesterday, Miss Kitson said she was very frightened that she might be arrested after visiting her father, as her 25-year-old brother, Steven, had been last Thursday. "But I want to reassure my father about Steven. There are very few people who can see him in prison", she said.

Her father, Mr David Kitson, aged 62, who has dual British and South African nationality, has been in prison since 1964 serving a 20-year sentence for sabotage. His son and his daughter, who both have British passports, have visited him regularly around Christmas for many years.

But last week after visiting his father, Steven was arrested, apparantly on the suspicion that he might be planning to help his father to escape. His friends have said that he sketched two little drawings to fill in time while waiting to see his father. He apparantly did this quite openly and did not try to conceal the doodles when approached by a prison warder.

The South African police have since detained three other whites, one of whom, Mr Michael Jenkin, is the brother of a fugitive from Pretoria prison.

Yesterday, Mrs Norma Kitson, Mr David Kitson's wife, said it was ridiculous for anyone to believe her son had been trying to rescue her husband. "He would not jeopardize the last three years of his father's sentence. He's not a fool" she said. No member of her family knew or had even met any of the three whites arrested in the past few days.

She claimed that her son's detention was another attempt to break the spirit of her husband as the South African authorities had been trying to do throughout the 17 years of his detention.

Mintoff accuses Times of 'very deep injury'

From George Sammud, Valletta, Jan 12

In a letter to Sognor Flamingo Piccoli, general secretary of the Italian Christian Demicratic Party, Mr Dom Montoff, Prime Minister of Malta, has referred to a "very deep injury" inflicted on his party by *The Times* and the BBC.

Accusing Signor Piccoli of "heaping calumny on me personally and on the Socialist Party of Malta", he said: "You hope that whoever was responsible for the grave mistake of refusing permission to enter Malta to Peter Nichols — a well known British Journalist, the correspondent of the London *Times* in Rome, and to the BBC correspondent — would take steps to rectify it ...

"Did it not seem to you a little strange that while neither the BBC nor the London *Times* (nor even the three Conservative MPs sent as observers from the London Central Office of the British Conservative Party) had lodged a public protest against our refusal to grant permission for these correspondents to cover the elections, you were the only foreigner to raise the issue?"

"Should not this very fact have convinced you that the grave action taken by the Socialist Government of Malta was in retaliation for some very deep injury inflicted upon them by the London *Times* and the BBC and about which the Socialist Government of Malta has in vain sought redress?"

Mr Mintoff asked Signor Piccoli to come to Malta for a discussion on television so that he could substantiate his accusations against Malta's Socialist Party. "An early public debate is, I feel, so vital for the continuation of good relations between our two countries, that should you find it embarrassing or inconvenient to visit us, I would be prepared to come to Rome myself."

Salisbury told to look south

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Jan 12

The Zimbabwe Government has been urged by a leading economist to agree to negotiations with South Africa on renewing the preferential trade agreement between the two countries.

Coming from Mr Roger Riddell who headed the government commission of inquiry into incomes and prices, the call was believed to reflect government thinking that given the opportunity the pact must be extended even though it is politically unpalatable.

Mr Riddell, chief economist of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, said that if the agreement was allowed to expire in March, Zimbabwe could lose up to Zimbabwe $50m (about £38m) in lost exports which in turn would put about 6,500 people out of work.

South Africa, which last year announced its intention to abrogate the pact but has since indicated a willingness to renew it, is by far Zimbabwe's most important trade partner. In 1980 it took more than half of Zimbabwe's manufactured exports and was the source of nearly $90m in foreign exchange earnings.

Zimbabwe has had little success in the past nine months in establishing alternative markets for furniture, electronic appliances, textiles and clothing which have been the mainstay of trade with South Africa.

Scandinavia, Botswana and Zambia have shown readiness to take up some of the slack but not on the scale necessary to compensate for the loss.

The agreement heavily favours Zimbabwe, having come into effect shortly before the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965 and succeeded in blunting the consequences of sanctions on Rhodesia.

Drive to mend Mid-East fences

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 12

The two-day visit to Egypt and Israel by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, who arrived in Cairo today, has three main objectives: to repair America's fractured relations with Israel, to inject new life into the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and to encourage President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to maintain similar policies twards the Middle East as those followed by late President Sadat.

America's relations with Israel, which have been tense since the middle of last year, reached a new low last month when the United States suspended its recently-negotiated strategic cooperation agreement with Israel after the annexation of the Golan Heights.

Mr Haig was furious when he heard about the Israeli move — just as the Polish crisis broke out. The suspension of the strategic cooperation agreement was intended to indicate to Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minster, just how strongly America disapproved of Israel's action.

Mr Begin retaliated by publicly accusing the United States of trying to treat Israel as a vassal state and saying that the suspension of the agreement was tantamount to its cancellation. His remarks to the American ambassador in Israel were among the strongest ever directed at an American envoy by the leader of a friendly country.

The Americans are anxious to patch up the quarrel and there are signs that Mr Begin is as keen. President Reagan sent Mr Begin a friendly letter to pave the way for Mr Haig's trip and the Americans have made it clear that, having publicly expressed their displeasure over the Golan annexation, they now intend to resist attempts at the United Nations to exact further punishment on Israel.

Mr Haig is expected to try to revive the strategic cooperation agreement as a way of telling Israel that their quarrel is now over — although the United States still regards the annexation as invalid.

America is particularly anxious to gain Israel's cooperation in pushing forward the long-stalled talks an autonomy for the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza strip, as called for under the 1978 Camp David peace agreement.

THE ARTS

Theatre

Roué's confession

La Ronde

Aldwych

It is no great praise to describe John Barton's production of *La Ronde* as much better than last week's lamentable Manchester version. That much could have been achieved simply by returning the piece to its proper place and time, as Mr Barton has done.

Lest there be any mistake, Timothy O'Brien's stage is surmounted by an Olympian set of baroque lovers, limbs entwined beneath voluptuous draperies, aloofly stationed above their human counterparts, who change partners to Gillian Lynne's prettily choreographed entr'actes, copulate to a recurring *valse triste*, pull rank through costume, and otherwise carry out the eternal moves in the mating game amid the cosy bric-a-brac and copious food-supplies of *fin de siècle* Vienna. If the release of *La Ronde* from copyright is an occasion for saying whether it is any good or not, this is the production from which you can fairly make up your mind.

One point, much emphasized in all the pre-production publicity and which entirely escapes me, is Schnitzler's alleged affinity with Freud.

This piece, at least, comes over less as a pioneering exploration of the human psyche than as a roué's confession of what beasts men are to women. It is the same pattern over and over again — not only in the dramatic device of passing a partner from each scene into a new bed in the next, but in the style of each man's approach: summed up in the old song as "Wham, Bam, Thank you Mam."

So far as the women are concerned, Schnitzler's insight comes to a stop with the idea that they say no when they mean yes, and that they want a bit of affection afterwards. Should Judge Richards be at a loose end in the Aldwych area, he should be able to garner some choice examples of contributory negligence; but the only ruling he will get from Schnitzler is that, if only men would be a bit kinder, women would have nothing to complain about.

The text of *La Ronde* reads like a casebook of typical encounters, showing how the same impulse works out in different social circumstances, with no time wasted over detailed character or gradations of feeling. According to the performance, the same material can appear as erotic, pathetic or clinical; and the questionable choice Mr Barton has made is to present the directly sexy working-class characters as less sympathetic than their evasive social superiors.

We start off with Malcolm Storry's hulkingly overbearing soldier discarding the prostitute like a leaky boot, and repeating the operation with Janine Duvitski's parlourmaid Miss Duvitski then goes into action with young Alfred, bumping and grinding into the living room in answer to his bell, and giving him so little choice in the matter that it is not surprising that he beats a hasty exit to the cafe.

Alfred (Michael Siberry) then emerges, in the scene with the young wife, not as a calculating wolf but as an apprentice adulterer, easily thrown off his stroke, and celebrating his delayed consummation with a show of male authority.

He is partnered by Susan Fleetwood who, both in this scene and in the sequel with her husband (Tony Church, at his most partonizingly paternal), has evident difficulty submitting to the docile feminine rules of the time. Incredulous, abrasive and mocking tones are always breaking in, threatening to explode in the face of her smug menfolk. A full-blooded character does thus emerge for the first time.

The most Schnitzlerian episode follows in the husband's encounter with the Sweet Girl (Judy Buxton), where the atmosphere of an outing between an indulgent uncle and a favourite niece is abruptly shattered by the most brutal penetration of the whole show.

The production continues with a splendid comic double act for Richard Pasco (as the Poet) and Barbara Leigh-Hunt (the Actress), both upstaging each other like mad, and calling each other's bluff in order to strike their own attention-hogging postures.

The production, in other words, offers variety and richness not evident from the text; but it does so at the expense of any coherent view of the material. But better be told that sex can be inconsequential, funny and combative, than to have it doused under glib melancholy.

Irving Wardle



Donald Cooper

Pascoe and Leigh-Hunt: splendid comic double act

Television

Malignant energy

The opening of Muck and Brass (Central) — town hall limousines cruising the drab brick streets like killer sharks, Rolls-Royce pennant fluttering above slum clearance, helicopter's descent from the heavens and ceremonial sapling returned to the nursery the moment the Lord Mayor's back was turned — was worthy of Fellini. The most welcome aspect of Margaret Matheson's new series is that it brings to British television the kind of flamboyant and sustained aggressiveness more usually associated with directors in the cinema like Francesco Rosi and Sidney Lumet.

There were no human virtues of any kind in the first episode, "Open Government", only degrees of venality and wickedness. Everyone was in it: the sad old Labour sparrow; the young Indian accountant; the black club-owner; and the new Tory leader of the council (James Faulkner) elected on the promise that there will be no more private cuts of the public cake. Some way down, but scrabbling like Alberich for the gold at the top of the heap, stands Tom Craig, sulky small-time crook and contractor, never more alive with malignant energy than when his doggy brown eyes widen with hate (Mel Smith, perfect). "Open Government" was an unusually rich, coherent and self-contained first episode, but there are five still to come and slight doubts remain that Tom Clarke the script-writer, may, like Francis Flute the bellows-mender, have spoken all his part at once, cues an' all.

After the pillars of the community, a memory of urban bliss. Victoria Park (Thames) was a metropolitan idyll by Frank Cvitanovich, who once applied the same kind of suspended Impressionism to shire horses in east Yorkshire. His images of a hot August Bank Holiday afternoon in Hackney — fishing for minnows, grown men enraptured by moody little model boats, pigeons and children splashing in water that sparkled against the sun like fire — were timeless, and offered perfect entertainment, but (ungrateful thought) should not the gifted Cvitanovich begin to stretch his gifts a little now?

In his "Play for Today" A Cotswold Death (BBC1), Tony Bicat combined a pastiche of the country house thriller with a rueful statement on the decline of English society and manners into evasive conventions and archaic games. The result was witty and touching by turns and pretty confused with itself throughout, but in little more than an hour there was no time to labour points unduly and a smashing cast (Ian Richardson, Daphne Heard, James Griffiths, Ben Feitelson) banished thoughts of confusion for much of the time.

Michael Ratcliffe

Dance

Extemporary Dance

The Place

The virtue and limitation of Extemporary Dance Company arise from the same source, their eclecticism. Trying to avoid the narrow range of most modern dance groups, Extemporary invite choreographers from many backgrounds to supplement the works made by their own members. The opening programme, on Monday, of their week at The Place had four works by four choreographers, all different in their approach to movement, music and structure.

So far, so good; but Extemporary only narrowly escape the fate traditional to a Jack of all trades. The one style in which they looked entirely skilled was that of David Gordon, the American whose works have previously been given in London by his own Pick Up Company and the Dutch Werkcentrum Dans. In *Counter Revolution*, made specially for Extemporary, Gordon labels each dancer with two numbers, worn fore and aft on their otherwise black clothes, then lets the numbers partly govern the action.

Starting with simple sequence games, the combinations become more complicated, while the dancers' voices, calling out their own numbers as they occupy a new position or evict a rival, provide accompaniment and commentary.

The skill lies in swift and accurate handling of simple material in increasingly complex situations. *Counter Revolution* is fun to watch, and done with engaging enthusiasm, but I wonder how often one would want to sit through it? Contrariwise, Ian Spink's *Three Dances*, to attractive music for prepared piano by John Cage, are full of interesting movement that would probably repay closer acquaintance.

The music's staccato, insistent drive is matched by repeated solo entries in the opening section; near the end, a rhythm like typing invokes gestures recalling Massine's use of everyday movements in *Parade*. I like the way Spink echoes eccentric ground-based poses with the shapes of jumping bodies. But I suspect his imaginative choreography really needs a higher level of energy in its performance (Corrine Bougaard honourably excepted) and more tension among the group.

Certainly, none of the three dancers in Tom Jobe's slight, slick *City*, to funky songs by Rickie Lee Jones, had the flair or personality to light it up. Avigail Ben Ari showed stolid coquetry in a folksy solo, by Kate Flatt on Jewish religious themes, to Miriam Claire's insinuating chants. Never less than worthy, the programme was seldom exciting.

John Percival

Pop music

Barry Manilow

Albert Hall

After all the stories of half a million housewives prepared to kill — or at least to take out a second mortgage on the Jacuzzi — for Barry Manilow tickets, it was a relief to cross Kensington Gore without getting mugged for a £20 ticket which turned out, upon negotiation with a kind-faced man in a camel-coloured cashmere overcoat, to be worth only a fiver on the black market.

Manilow, a man so famous that his first name is a registered trade mark, appeals to the maternal instinct; that much was made explicit by the involuntary gust of "aahs" which arose as he accepted the gift of a small yellow teddy-bear. There is, however, a hint of danger: his unmistakably lewd pelvic movements had the young mums in a frenzy. He is Cliff Richard with an A certificate, and the envy of the husbands is restrained only by their conviction that they would not be seen dead in the local in that pink suit.

His choice of songs makes him the voice of the Second Avenue singles bars: songs which say that each of us is a uniquely sensitive person; songs in which disappointment and regret are indulged, but which insist that we can win through; anthems of the Me Generation blown up to the scale of Las Vegas.

It was impossible on Monday not to admire his projection, ensuring that even those in the topmost gallery felt close to the twinkling eyes — which is not a trick that can be achieved by bronzing gel, mascara and eye-drops alone. His vocal equipment may be limited but he has the gift of singing to a single member of the audience without excluding the other 5,999. And, plainly, he is balm for troubled suburban souls, which should not necessarily be scorned.

Richard Williams

Concert

Martino Tirimo

St John's/Radio 3

The temperature tempted more than a few Monday regulars to stay at home with their radio sets this week, making St John's more than usually reverberant. Or so it seemed when Martino Tirimo, new to this BBC midday series, embarked on the Prelude in Debussy's *Pour le piano*. His attack sounded unnecessarily violent, and texture was sometimes blurred by the pedal. But, helped by the restraint of the Sarabande, he quickly attuned himself to the building: the central movement was most sensitively shaded. In the concluding Toccata, too, he combined dexterity with enough delicacy to make sense of the frequently repeated contention of how much Debussy owed to the old French *clavecinistes* here.

For his main offering he chose the last and most expansive of Schubert's three A minor sonatas, identifiable as either Op 42 or D 845. The performance reaffirmed his close personal affection for this composer. Not a note was left out in the cold, even if in responding to the music's romance he made it more in the nature of a fantasy-sonata than severely classical Schubertians might like — not least in the first movement, in which the opening idea was always treated as something mysteriously apart from the basic tempo of the rest.

He was no slave to the metronome in the Scherzo or Finale either, though it was much to his credit that he could melt all hearts in the Ländler-like trio of the Scherzo without excessive slowing down. This was exquisitively played, and so was the endearingly simple theme of the Variations. Once or twice, at moments of heightened excitement, his *forte* left too little in reserve for *fortissimo*. Once or twice he over-pedalled. But it remained very human, liquid Schubert. Even in the Finale's stream of quavers he always fastened your ear on a tune.

Joan Chissell

Is this where the real pay challenge will come?

by David Blake
Economics Editor

Although [illegible] strike is [illegible] ent for [illegible] Govern- [illegible] worried [illegible] pay, it is [illegible] real battle [illegible] ners go on [illegible] the confron- [illegible] Governments [illegible] decade have [illegible]

[illegible] e on the public [illegible] ront is now so [illegible] ced that an ex- [illegible] lement with the [illegible] ght be even more [illegible] to the Government [illegible] rike. For it would [illegible] ther pressure on a [illegible] which is already [illegible] g severe signs of [illegible]

[illegible] t Friday's speech by the [illegible] f Secretary to the Trea- [illegible] y, Mr Leon Brittan, [illegible] owed just how far the [illegible] overnment has been forced [illegible] o move in its thinking on public sector pay. Mr Brittan warned that excessive settlements in the public sector would boost total public spending and cut the room for tax cuts. The cost of such settlements "cannot always be met in the short run by employing fewer people", he warned.

That is a very different position from that adopted early in the Government's term of office. Its line then was that strict cash limits on the public sector would provide workers with a straight choice; show moderation or you lose your jobs.

During its years in office that policy has been whittled away. The aim in its initial form, was to remove the Government as far from the bargaining table as it could get. As long as the total cash expenditure kept within Government limits, the argument went, it was up to the workers how much they took out in wages and how much in job security.

What has replaced it is a curiously uneven mixture of guaranteed good treatment, implied willingness to be soft and determination to hold the line. At one end of the scale are groups like the police and armed forces. They were given pledges before the election which have shielded them from the hard times which have followed.

These agreements are becoming increasingly expensive. But although the Prime Minister has shown some signs of trying to lean on the independent bodies which carry out research, she has shown no interest in going back on the agreements themselves.

That is not true for those at the other end of the scale. Civil servants used to have their pay set by comparability. Last year the Government scrapped the machinery, provoking a strike which it won.

There is no doubt that many civil servants felt that the Government's action last year was partly justified, at least in terms of the actual pay settlement. They did very well in 1979 and 1980 and there was some acceptance of the fact that the private sector was having to accept far more job losses.

This year the signs suggest a hardening in attitudes. The Civil Service unions' pay claim is roughly for a 30 per cent increase compared to the 4 per cent which the Government has set as its target. Matters are further complicated by the pledge which the Government gave last year that cash limits would not be set before the pay negotiations. This has little practical importance (the Government is trying for a 4 per cent settlement) but it has the effect of introducing even more uncertainty into the talks. What is becoming clear is that even if the Government can get a low settlement with its civil servants this year, it is most unlikely to be able to pull off the same trick in the following pay round.

Whether it is successful in the talks which are about to start will depend in key measure on its success in the uncertain middle ground between those with guaranteed comparability schemes on the one hand and the rigidly controlled Civil Service on the other.

So far, the Government has been doing rather less well than it hoped in this area. The local authority manual workers' settlement of around 7 per cent was far higher than the Government had hoped. That was an example of the way its arm's length relationship with the local authorities makes it impossible to ensure it gets its way. The Labour authorities voted for the deal and the Conservatives against.

Although the Government norm for the public sector went down this year from 6 per cent to 4 per cent, the local authority manual workers' settlement has not dropped at all.

Even more disturbing is the narrowness of the majority among the water workers for accepting this offer, even though it is over twice as high as the Government's target. That suggests there is little prospect of getting other powerful groups to settle for less.

This applies particularly to the miners. There is no doubt that the Coal Board's offer was carefully set at a level which management thought would be accepted. If the strike ballot later this week produces a vote against a strike, or only a half-hearted vote in favour, the Government will be able to breathe again.

But if the vote is heavily for industrial action, this is bound to have a disturbing effect on public sector pay settlements generally. Most groups of workers accept that a combination of muscle and morality makes the miners a special case. But not that special.

There is an informal acceptance that miners get a few percentage points more than other workers. But pushed above a certain limit, that tolerance goes and would be replaced by a demand from other groups for preferential treatment.

Over the past 18 months the Government has been able to pursue a crude policy on pay in the public sector because workers there were to some extent living off the improved salaries they registered in earlier years. That is coming to an end.

As it does, the policy on public sector pay will become more formalized. Other favoured groups, like the nurses, will have to be bought off with the promise of big settlements in years ahead. Unless the Government can convert the temporary negotiating advantage which rising unemployment has given it into a firmer based moderation, we could see another public sector pay round of strikes and discontent in 1982-83.





Why nobody can win the fares war

"Transport in London has reached a level of chaos and public dissatisfaction that requires a complete change of direction if the problems we now face are to be solved".

Today this diagnosis rings especially true, the morning after an extraordinary meeting of the Greater London Council attempted, without signal success, to make sense of the Law Lords' judgment on fares.

Londoners face massive bus and tube fares within months; most will not even feel any benefit that accrues on the rates. Ministers and officials at the Department of Transport are beginning to realize that the brave Tories of Bromley may have brought the entire system of public transport subsidies into question — requiring radical action of a kind this government simply does not want to contemplate.

Meanwhile County Hall politics are in turmoil. The Labour manifesto is dead. Publicly jubilant, the Tories there privately give thanks that last May's victory by Mr Kenneth Livingstone and his colleagues dashed from the lips of their volatile leader, Sir Horace Cutler, the poisoned chalice of open-ended public subsidies to London Transport.

Typically, Labour is most in disarray. The one point on which Labour councillors stuck together has now been lost. After yesterday's vote they take ever more the form of a mobile coalition, coming together on ever fewer issues.

In fact, the sentence quoted above opened the transport section of a 150-page statement of Labour Party thinking written more than a year ago. It became the manifesto for the May elections: it was precisely to order the chaos and stem public dissatisfaction that cheap fares were introduced.

The policy document, if not the mainifesto itself, had an intellectually coherent basis. It diagnosed the decline in the capital's economy and proposed measures to arrest it. These included a regional version of the National Enterprise Board, buying info and reviving private companies and the reduction of bus and train fares to stimulate employment and attract more passengers.

It has to be remembered that the "moderate" businessman who led Labour at County Hall until May, Mr Andrew McIntosh, was — and still is — an enthusiastic advocate of these policies. What was lacking on the part of the various Labour caucuses which made these *policies into the manifesto* was any appreciation of the fiscal impact; nor did they know when to stop. Mr Livingstone, at public meetings, advocated totally free fares, or at least free travel for the unemployed. The calculations of the effect on rates were naive.

When the left-wing group associated with the publication *London Labour Briefing* took control of the GLC's committees after the elections, they were not disabused. Either County Hall's highly paid lawyers and officials failed to [illegible] young and [illegible] councillors or, in the arrogant enthusiasm of victory, they did not listen.

The May elections brought Mr Livingstone power, a £1,000m budget and the compelling sight of his reflection in the gigantic mirror of press, radio and television attention. The party held together during Mr Livingstone's summer of discontent; transport was a quiet issue on which members united, from right wingers such as Mr Anthony Judge, a staunch defender of the police in council debates — he is the Police Federation's press officer — to Mr Steven Bundred, an employee of the National Union of Mineworkers with "Militant" views of uncompromising bleakness.

But the splits in the Labour Party at large soon showed. Mrs Anne Sofer had the courage to resign her seat in St Pancras North and then fought and regained it under the colours of the Social Democrats. She was later joined by another ex-Labour councillor and together with County Hall's sole Liberal form a conspicuous Alliance. (Yesterday all three strongly urged the Government to accept the principle of public transport subsidies).

All was not lost for the Labour group. After the legal action by the London Borough of Bromley, then Lord Denning's contentious judgment in the Appeal Court, Labour's ranks held firm. Nothing so unites radicals and socialists with a populist strain as the sight of bewigged judges doing the people down: Lord Denning fits the bill.

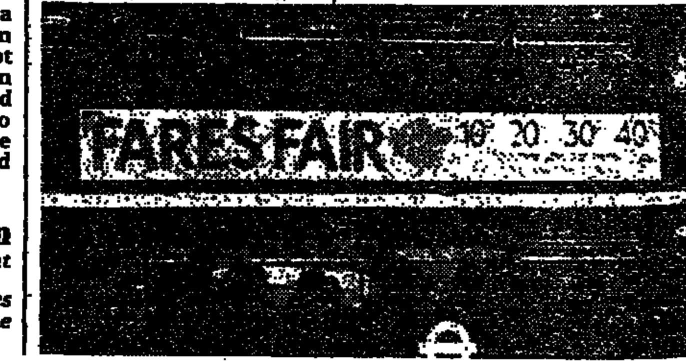
The day, last month, when the Law Lord's judgment was read seemed to offer Mr Livingstone a grand chance of pulling his party — and the Liberals, Friends of the Earth as well as a host of ordinary bus and train users — into a useful campaign. Mr McIntosh called it a golden opportunity for unity.

But Mr Livingstone's true colours are those of the sectarian. He came to power by caucus, and his allies on the councils — notably the 25-year-old conscience of the County Hall left, Miss Valerie Wise — would ensure that by caucus he would remain in power.

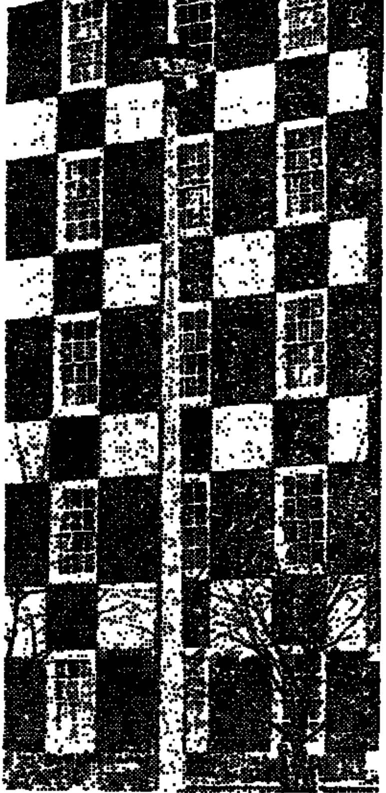
When the Labour group of councillors met on Monday night they were riven. Their divisions are likely to grow because the logic of modern Labour politics dictates that the Labour councillors who voted yesterday for a fares increase are to be visited with retribution.

This will come in the form of constituency parties passing votes of no-confidence and urging them to resign. No tactic is more certain of codifying the Labour Party's division. Meanwhile, Labour's transport policy document of 1980 was prescient. "Before these policies (on fares) have had the time to produce the reliable public transport service London needs, they are invariably reversed and we continue in a downward spiral".

David Walker



Lutyens: a chequered career


The Grosvenor housing estate: a shattering grimness

Indigenous British architecture, say the Lutyens revivalists, died with Sir Edwin Lutyens in 1944; and — they say — the way forward is to jettison the last 60 years of cultural development and study the Master's earlier work for guidance.

The motley gang of revisionists who are promoting this view have been accorded a spread and quantity of media coverage that no discussion of *modern* architecture has yet achieved. Indeed, the absence of dissent has prompted extravagant claims from luminaries of such organizations as the Art Workers Guild and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Roderick Gradidge, of the former, states that "the Modern Movement is dead"; David Pearce, of the latter, claims that Lutyens "shows a way forward out of the Dark Ages".

These chaps are wholesomely didactic. Gradidge addresses himself to the task of asking what Lutyens can offer future generations, concluding: "outstanding *three dimensional* vision; deep understanding and love of buildings of all periods; ..and his feeling for the real needs of his fellow men...".By implication, he is claiming that architects of the present day — as well as those of the last 60 years — have been lacking such attributes.

That such a sickening exercise in unrealizable nostalgia should receive widespread support is amazing. The revivalists, whom John Betjeman unfairly but accurately described in the 1930s as "dribbling over finger bowls in the Cotswolds, trying to get back to the Old Morris Movement", are trying to write off three generations of architecture on the basis of selected early works of an architect whose wartime plans for Piccadilly, even his hagiographers admit, were little better than Speer's. Despite the sideways glances at the war graves and New Delhi, the main part of the Lutyens celebration is concentrated upon his pre-1914 country houses.

His more mainstream twentieth century developments do not show any way forward at all: his office blocks have small touches of incidental delight which those of Cooper or Baker do not, but not as much as those of Mewes and Davies. His attempts by turret and colonnade to decorate Grosvenor House, facing Park Lane, after snatching the job from the already appointed architect, do nothing to appease the gross scale of the development. His only mass housing scheme, behind Horseferry Road, has a shattering grimness.

So what can we learn from the Lutyens' country houses that is of value today — and of which architects are supposed to be unaware? Quality of craftsmanship? Certainly, but those craftsmen no longer exist. The last vestiges of them joined the car industry after the building industry slump of 1968. The quality of space? Very fine, but few clients these days are prepared to afford the luxury of grand volumes. galleries, music rooms, twisting corridors, and fine staircases. Beautiful details? Without a doubt, but whereas in 1904 windows — and virtually everything else — would be made on site, they are now ordered from international catalogues, for reasons of economy.

What has to be realized is that those beautiful houses would probably cost, in modern terms, over half a million pounds to build. The money used to house one Lutyens client, family and servants is now expected to stretch to 60 to 80 people. It may be that Messrs Gradidge and Pearce would prefer a return to the feudal society; but they had better assure themselves exactly where in the hierarchy they would be should that come about.

The so called "heroic period" of modern architecture between the wars did not, as has so often been stated, reduce architecture purely to functionalism or "machines for living in": that development was a postwar phenomenon. Berthold Lubetkin's 1935 country cottage for himself at Whipsnade is, in its own way, every bit as poetic as a Lutyens building.

You cannot blame a man who has been dead for 38 years for the way people abuse his memory. The fact that he did not like Modern architecture is not in itself a justification for writing it off. On the other hand, there is no doubt that modern architects could learn a lot in the way that their rigid and austerely classical approach to designing buildings could be modified by some romanticism and humour.

Charles McKean
Architecture Correspondent

The Lutyens exhibition continues at the Hayward Gallery until the end of January.

THE TIMES DIARY

Will Michelin award Britain's first three stars?

Chefs and gastronomes (including myself) are agog. And all because of what may be nothing more than a printers' decorative embellishment on an invitation card to the launch of the 1982 *Michelin Guide*. The card is headed with three of the guide's famous stars. Can it, must it not mean that at least one restaurant in Britain is at long last to be granted the ultimate culinary accolade?

The Michelin men are, predictably, maintaining complete secrecy until January 21 when the guide is published. "The three stars on the card do not mean a thing", insisted a bonhominous bibendum at Michelin House yesterday, but nobody believes him.

If only one restaurant is to be promoted, it could be an invitation to fratricide since the two front-runners are both owned by the Roux brothers. The Waterside Inn at Bray, is the country domain of Michel Roux, and Le Gavroche, newly installed in Mayfair under the charge of brother Albert, were both raised to two stars in 1977. The brothers have told friends that Le Gavroche was moved to its sumptuous new premises because they feared the old place in Chelsea was too cramped ever to win its third star.

The clever money will take its chance on a double — both restaurants being promoted together.

Since 1977, when the Connaught and the Box Tree Inn at Ilkley were also awarded two stars, the only change at the top has been the elevation of another Roux-backed restaurant, Tante Claire, to share the select group of five which at present have two stars.

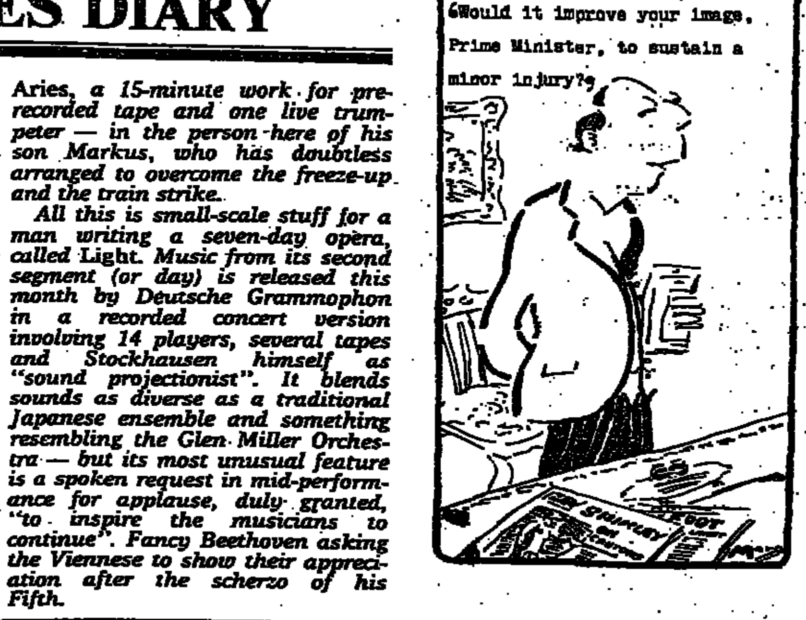
There are 21 three-star establishments in France, three in Germany (two newly appointed last year), two in Belgium and none in Italy or Spain.



Karlheinz Stockhausen, long-standing leader of the electronic avant garde *in music, flies into London today on his way home to Cologne from a silent night in Dublin. Stockhausen was in Ireland to conduct his* Inori, *a composition for two mimes and a recognizable symphony orchestra, at a twentieth-century music festival. But he called it off when too few musicians turned up for rehearsal, blaming snow.*

In London he is taking no chances with either musicians or weather. He goes first to the BBC for an assurance of adequate rehearsal time when he conducts its symphony orchestra in Inori *at the opening of the Barbican in March. Then tomorrow he lectures at the Lyttelton Theatre on the South Bank, followed by a performance of* Aries, *a 15-minute work for prerecorded tape and one live trumpeter — in the person here of his son Markus, who has doubtless arranged to overcome the freeze-up and the train strike.*

All this is small-scale stuff for a man writing a seven-day opera, called Light. *Music from its second segment (or day) is released this month by Deutsche Grammophon in a recorded concert version involving 14 players, several tapes and Stockhausen himself as "sound projectionist". It blends sounds as diverse as a traditional Japanese ensemble and something resembling the Glen Miller Orchestra — but its most unusual feature is a spoken request in mid-performance for applause, duly granted, "to inspire the musicians to continue". Fancy Beethoven asking the Viennese to show their appreciation after the scherzo of his Fifth.*



Home truths

Today's choice of practical uses of the social sciences comes from Ted Wragg, professor in the School of Education at Exeter University and president of the British Educational Research Association.

As I mentioned yesterday, Professor Wragg's choice found a good deal of overlap with the choices of others, not least within the Social Science Research Council itself, whose contribution I had to cut the other day.

"First, *home background and school achievement*. Research by, among others, J. W. B. Douglas and Professor Stephen Wiseman in the mid-1960s identified several factors in home background, such as attitudes of parents and home circumstances (including availability of books in the house), which were related to children's achievement in school. The Plowden report (1967) gave prominence to these findings and a direct result was (a) the establishment of Educational Priority Areas and the notion of positive discrimination; and (b) a substantial change in parent-school relations throughout the 1970s in many schools.

"Second, *language and learning*. During the 1960s and early 1970s research by Professors Basil Bernstein, Andrew Wilkinson and James Britton identified aspects of language and social class, language in text books and language in the classroom which helped or hindered children's learning.

"Third, *research into teaching skills*. Studies in the late 1960s and early 1970s of teachers at work in their own classrooms, by Professors Neville Bennett, B. Simon, Dr Roy Nash and Professor J. Eggleton has produced a greater awareness of the importance of teaching styles."

Three more examples tomorrow.

Dazzling Brideshead

So far so good for *Brideshead Revisited* in America. At last night's party to launch the series at the National Arts Club in New York, Anthony Andrews and Diana Quick breathed a collective sigh of relief: there had been worries that the slow development of Evelyn Waugh's story-line would frustrate Americans. But *Newsweek* described the series as "dazzling" and *Time* reported: "...never before has a novel been so faithfully adapted" (step forward John Mortimer). Jeremy Irons was, unfortunately, unable to share in the enjoyment; apparently he is ill, suffering from snow-induced pneumonia.

Glittering as the remaining stars were, however, I suspect they must have been pushed to outshine the National Arts Club itself. Founded by Remington, Stanford White and George B. Post in 1898, its present building is the brainchild of Samuel Tilden, a former governor of New York State and Presidential candidate. It was designed by Calvert Vaux, who helped plan Central Park, and is now a national landmark. Most important, it has the most exquisite bar in New York — with a priceless, domed, stained-glass ceiling by John La Farge.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES

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BITING THE POLISH BULLET

The relative unanimity achieved by the Nato powers on Poland ought to put an end to the dithering over how the West should respond to the regime of General Jaruzelski. Since the military takeover a month ago — recorded elsewhere in this edition — the Western powers have turned the Polish problem this way and that, unsure of what to make of it. Is General Jaruzelski a Polish patriot who has forestalled a Russian invasion of his country, or is he a tool of the Soviet Union, doing what the Russians prefer not to have to do themselves? The honest answer is that we do not know, perhaps never will know.

Conceivably General Jaruzelski does not make the distinction in his own mind. He is, after all, a Pole, a soldier and a Communist, so that for him conflicts between the demands of national security and of the "socialist commonwealth" do not necessarily arise. If this is so, the Nato response is the correct one. To put pressure on the Polish regime while at the same time placing a share of the blame squarely on the Kremlin is surely sensible. Mr Haig may exaggerate the extent of Soviet involvement in the Polish coup d'etat, just as his European counterparts may have an inflated image of General Jaruzelski as the defender of Polish national honour, but the result is the same. The differences between the Western allies have emerged as differences of degree rather than kind.

There is still the danger that the two sides of the Alliance will find it difficult to agree in practice on precisely how pressure should be applied, whether against Warsaw or against Moscow. Mr Haig speaks of a "vigorous" Western response, and the actions of the Reagan Administration so far bear him out. The European allies have now undertaken to complement the American measures with sanctions of their own, but in terms which are worryingly vague. The Brussels agreement calls on each Nato ally to "identify appropriate national possibilities for action" in accordance with "its own situation and legislation". This might be taken as a reasonable bow in the direction of national sovereignty and the principle of national interest. Some European powers — notably the West Germans — are understandably concerned lest American measures should in some way damage West European economic interests. This has already happened in the case of the planned Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe, of which the Americans have been suspicious all along. The Germans, moreover, are to some extent governed by their history of trading and political links with Eastern Europe, which pre-date the German connexion with the United States.

The assertion — or re-assertion — of such historical patterns of national interest must not however be allowed to cast a shadow over the unity of the Western Alliance. Nor should they be used as a pretext for avoiding serious action over Poland in concert with the United States, or for minimising the impact of such action. Mr Haig is right to emphasise the strength and resilience of the alliance, and right also to expect a corresponding vigour of tone from his allies, something he has not so far received from Lord Carrington. In a series of unusually feeble and flaccid remarks on television, the Foreign Secretary managed to convey the impression in Brussels that all Britain really had to offer was a review of diplomatic representation and exchange agreements, together with other peripheral measures not likely to involve undue hardship, or indeed undue effort. The NATO policy can only be effective if persued with drive, rather than in the langorous and ennervated manner so far adopted by Lord Carrington.

It is of course far from easy to distinguish — as Nato proposes to do — between food aid for humanitarian purposes, and general economic aid of the kind likely to sustain the military regime. Moreover withdrawing credits to Poland and suspending talks on rescheduling the Polish debt entail risks as well as benefits for the West. And it would be absurd to exact punishment in a way likely to have a damaging effect on the Western nations themselves. But what follows from all this is not that sanctions should be marginal, on the defeatist assumption that they probably will have little impact anyway. What follows is that sanctions must be precise, well-planned, and above all coordinated.

This has an affinity with military matters in that there must be a clarity of objective. The aim cannot be to bring Poland to its knees, which might be possible but would be questionable, or even the Soviet Union. It is sometimes suggested that cutting off all trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union would precipitate the collapse from the edges inwards of an imperial system already over-stretched by nationalist unrest, economic difficulties and a guerrilla war in Afghanistan. This is a romantic notion. It almost certainly under-estimates the flexibility of the Soviet system and the capacity of the Russians, if not the East Europeans, to endure it, even in extremis. More importantly, it would introduce a dangerous unpredictability into East-West relations which would return to the Cold War with thermo-nuclear knobs on. There may come a time when high risks have to be run — the resolve must always be maintained — but it is premature to take the gamble with the stability of the entire continent, east and west, which is implicit in such apocalyptic strategy.

A pragmatic detente is still worth the effort. This leaves the West with the essential but more limited aim of forcing the Polish military authorities to release those interned in Poland, in appalling conditions, and resume their dialogue with Solidarity and the Church. Pressures to this end have already had an effect. The recent concessions — including the lifting of censorship — were undoubtedly a direct response to the strength of reaction in Western Europe and the United States. They were also almost certainly made in anticipation of the Nato meeting in Brussels, reflecting anxiety on the part of the Warsaw regime — and, by extension, on the part of the Kremlin — over what the West might do next.

It is therefore right that while the West engages in the kind of diplomatic fine tuning which has wrung human rights concessions from the Russians in the past, and is having an impact on Poland today, it should make it crystal clear that it has more drastic measures in reserve. These include — as Mr Haig has spelled out — the suspension of talks on arms control, to which the Soviet Union attaches great importance. Total sanctions would leave no reserve threat while forcing Russia back into dark and dangerous isolationism. But selective, carefully calculated sanctions, or even the threat of such measures, could have a far-reaching impact on the Soviet Union, and would make it think at least twice before intervening directly in Poland or — a more likely development — preventing the military regime from relaxing. For this to work, the Western powers must act in coordination, however, if not in unison. And they must show that while they do not yet choose to bite quite as hard as they can, they none the less have teeth.

NO MINISTER FOR SNOW

The sea may freeze and snow may drift as high as the roof-tops, but party politics go on. By simply reactivating the financial arrangements for compensating local authorities for emergency spending, Mrs Thatcher has reduced her opponents to complaining that she should have done so sooner, or that she should have gone the whole way and also appointed a Snow Minister, as her predecessors did at such times, to preside over the crisis and be seen to be in charge of coordinating operations. But Mrs Thatcher takes an austere view of anything resembling a gimmick, and she rejected that idea; apart from anything else, there is no obvious candidate on the Government benches equipped with the almost supernatural powers that Mr Denis Howell used to bring to jobs of this kind. At the news of his appointment, droughts would invariably turn moist and oil slicks would slink away from the coast; where he set foot in winter, heat was always found to be in the very sod where the snow lay dinted. The queasy helicopter ride of the unfortunate Secretary of State for Wales is hardly in the same league.

A respectable political case can be made for putting a minister in charge of the response to a major national emergency. Mr Howell's activities may have had an effect on morale over and above their publicity value. But such gestures look empty unless there is a real job for the minister to do, and one that is not being done satisfactorily already. There is no reason to believe that the response to the present crisis would be any more effective if there was a minister specially assigned to overseeing it.

The Government, only too anxious to put in a good word for local autonomy when it does not conflict with more urgent objectives, insists that councils are well able to cope under existing arrangements, even though the effect of the floods and snow is so widespread that it cannot be dealt with by councils purely on a piecemeal basis. The Department of the Environment has regional offices ready to give advice where required, but there is no developed administrative structure at regional level to co-ordinate services. Obviously the matter appears in a different perspective from the snowbound farmhouse than it does from county hall, let alone from Whitehall, and some councils will undoubtedly rise to the occasion with more energy and imagination than others, but as yet there is no reason to dissent from Mr Heseltine's view that councils possess the experience and the equipment to arrange matters broadly on their own. There is always a good deal of everyday co-operation between neighbouring councils, and there seems to be no general wish among those most closely involved, mainly shire counties, for the Government to become more closely involved in administration.

It is inevitable that a freak of the weather on the present scale will reveal many deficiencies in the precautions taken beforehand, by public authorities as much as by industry and private householders. The disruption, the economic loss and the hardship are great, but it remains true that precautions designed to meet quite exceptional weather conditions are a false economy. This would be the case under local or more centralised control.

The Government is right to announce special provisions for helping councils to meet the challenge. The rates are too inflexible a source of revenue to give them any chance of meeting the costs simply from local resources. The damage falls far more heavily in some areas than others, and often in those least able to bear the cost. The emergency is rightly to be considered a national one. But the Government can never put wholly out of its mind the need to keep local expenditure within bounds, and although it has been announced that spending due to exceptional weather conditions will not be taken into account when spending is assessed for penal reductions in grant, long negotiations are likely over what items are admissible and what are not. The similar negotiations over the last such crisis in 1978-9 are not yet fully concluded in a few instances.

The mechanism of a 75 per cent grant for spending in excess of the sum each council can raise by a penny rate worked without causing undue conflict on the last two occasions. It discriminates against counties with high ratable values, like Hampshire, where the product of a penny rate is about £2m, and there may be grounds for considering whether greater flexibility is desirable in such cases. But broadly the announcement enables councils to undertake necessary spending in confidence that they will be treated fairly, in an emergency whose eventual costs are likely to dwarf those of three years ago.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Power cost and smelter closure

From Rear-Admiral David Dunbar-Nasmith

Sir, Your statement (leading article, January 8) that the Invergordon aluminium smelter was already receiving electricity at half the cost of the average Scottish industrialist needs qualification and an appreciation of the economic advantages for the electricity supply authorities of large-scale continuous electricity demand.

These are valuable orders, so far as the makers of electricity and the coal industry are concerned. Both will sharply feel the loss (temporary, I hope) of Invergordon. There are two aluminium smelters in the United Kingdom, not dependent on water power, which are at present receiving power at a significantly lower price than that which brought Invergordon to a standstill.

The Highland Board believe in developments based on the area's natural resources, as did Lord Kelvin when he started aluminium smelting on the shores of Loch Ness with hydroelectric power over 80 years ago. His success inspired British Aluminium to build larger plants at Kinlochleven in 1907 and Fort William in 1929.

These private hydro schemes were built before the hydro board acquired a monopoly of developing the water resources of the Highlands. It would not have been possible to build these private cheap power schemes after the formation of the hydro board, and Kinlochleven and Fort William would now be closed.

The hydro board's original charter charged them "to exploit the water power resources of the Highlands of Scotland by producing cheap electricity which would help to regenerate the local economy".

What has happened to the vision of those who set up the hydro board in 1943 and developed the resources with great skill in the years that followed? Sixty per cent of the hydro power they developed could operate Invergordon and operate it in a highly profitable manner. The remaining 40 per cent could enable a modernised pulp mill to make proper use of the natural timber resources of the Highlands, instead of exporting these to Scandinavia, as is happening at the moment. There would still be more than enough cheap power left to run several metal-producing industries, such as ferro-alloys, saving greatly on the country's import bill.

What would be the cost, as costs there must be? Those of us in the Highlands would have to pay the same rate for our domestic electricity as those throughout the United Kingdom, instead of a marginally cheaper rate. I suggest that the people of the Highlands would much rather have worthwhile long-term secure jobs contributing significantly to the country's balance of payments while paying the going rate for their domestic electricity. This is what is done in Norway and other countries who are fortunate enough to have sources of cheap hydro power, and I believe it is a way of life more in keeping with Highland pride.

There is no doubt that, given a realistic price for a continuous bulk supply of electricity, taking into account the availability in the Highlands of hydro power whose capital costs have now been virtually written off, this medium-sized smelter could be made extremely viable for many years to come. A prize worth every penny of the salvage money and not a "dinosaur".

Yours etc,
DAVID DUNBAR-NASMITH,
Chairman,
Highlands and Islands Development Board,
Bridge House,
27 Bank Street, Inverness.
January 11.

Liberals in alliance

From Mr George Edinger

Sir, One would rather Mr David Wood (feature, January 11) did *not* expound on what old Asquithian Liberals want. He can't remember Asquith. I can.

Having been an active Liberal since 1920 (recruited by Mr Asquith, no less, in my undergraduate days) I can tell him that one thing all Liberals want is fair play, that is representation in Parliament reflecting their votes in the country — the way it is in democracies. Not one per cent of seats for 25 per cent of votes, the way it is in Britain.

And that is just what the SDP is offering, and that's what makes all other coalitions that Mr Wood digs out of the history books completely irrelevant; a waste of time to write; a waste of time to read.

Yours etc,
GEORGE EDINGER,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.

Capital error

From Mrs L. G. Taylor

Sir, As secretary to the Hereditary Steward of the House of Elphberg I am commanded to convey to you his Majesty the King's deprecation of the reference by your correspondent Mr Waters (January 11) to his Majesty's glorious and ancient capital of Strelsau as Przcsycszow.

Although unable, owing to circumstances beyond his control, to occupy the throne of his ancestors, his Majesty wishes to assure loyal Ruritanians everywhere of his intention to sweep away the false idols of anarchism and reclaim his birthright.

Long live the King.

I am, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,
LYNN G. TAYLOR,
74 Wood Lane,
Chippenham,
Wiltshire.
January 11.

Changes in constituency boundaries

From Lord Cranborne, MP for Dorset, South (Conservative)

Sir, The letter you published on December 10, 1981, from Dr Marshall reflects the interest he has taken in the question of constituency boundaries.

However, perhaps we should remember that Parliament itself determines constituency boundaries. Parliament has, ever since the first complete review of constituencies in 1832, delegated certain points of detail to Boundary Commissioners, but it has not abdicated authority or renounced responsibility. To suggest that the Boundary Commission is in some way autonomous is to mistake the nature of authority in the constitution.

At first Boundary Commissions were established ad hoc. However, although they were given a permanent status by the Representation of the People Act, 1948, the constituencies which return members to the House of Commons remain direct creatures of that Act (section 1 with schedule 1) and not of the Boundary Commissions. The purpose of the Commissioners is to ensure that Parliament has before it suitable and sufficient information, in the convienient form of widely published and discussed draft proposals, to enable it to consider adjustments to constituency boundaries by Order under the reserve powers taken to Parliament by that statute.

Besides, the authority of an individual member of the House of Commons flows not from the "interest" which he may represent, or from his membership of a particular party or institution, nor indeed from the fact that he was *nominated* as a candidate, as we all are, by a particular partisan group, but from the fact that he becomes *on election* the accredited representative of all the people in his constituency. Each of them can identify him with their concerns, and he can identify himself with theirs.

It therefore follows that the Secretary of State can and should use all the authority of his office to ensure that those officials whose task it is to attend to this work should bring forward the proper documents needed by Parliament as promptly as circumstances require. For unless constituencies are up to date they cannot carry the authority that is a prerequisite for the effective representation of the people.

Until 1885, and to a lesser degree until 1918, this authority was based primarily upon communities of perceived common interest rather than equality of numbers, a principle which still understandably holds attractions for electors and members of Parliament alike.

All of us who have recently had to look at the conflicting objectives set for redistribution in the context of our own constituencies must recognise that the time has come for fresh public debate as to which should be the governing criterion in today's conditions. We should discuss it at the next general election in preparation for legislation in the next Parliament.

In fact, we could to a considerable degree succumb to the conflicting attractions of both criteria by changing the composition of the Upper House so that it comes once more to reflect the balance of the continuing interests of the country's institutions and the communities which comprise it. Until we change the composition of the Upper House the criterion of numbers which dominates the Boundary Commission's deliberations is not a yardstick adequate enough in itself.

Yours faithfully,
CRANBORNE,
House of Commons.
January 6.

From Mr Colin Smith

Sir, Mr Ian Harvey (December 21) praises the work of the Parliamentary Boundary Commissions. Living in London, however, Mr Harvey is unaware of one major fault of the present system: inconsistency.

The greatest inconsistency is between the approaches of the Scottish and Welsh Commissions. The Welsh Commission has slavishly adhered to the electoral quota of 58,753 and has refused to make any allowance for sparsely populated rural Wales.

Massive and impossible new constituencies are to be created without regard to geography, tradition or convenience; for example the proposed constituency of Aberconwy and Meirionnydd will stretch from Tywyn to Llandudno and North Powys will reach from Llanwrtyd Wells to Llangynog, a distance of something like 80 miles.

In Scotland, however, 11 rural constituencies with less than 50,000 electors are to be created, including three with the electorate of less than 30,000. A new constituency of West Borders is to be created with an electorate of less than 37,000. In Wales, however, the historic constituency of Mantgomeryshire is to be abolished because it has an electorate of 38,000. It obviously pays to be Scottish rather than Welsh.

The Vice-Chairman of the Welsh Commission, Mr Justice Talbot, at a meeting held earlier this year between the Commission and the Welsh political parties, refused to take any notice of the work of the Scottish Commission or of his own predecessors. They propose, therefore, to work in isolation within their own vacuum.

Is it any wonder that, following the unpopular local government reorganization of the 1970s and now the proposed insensitive parliamentary boundary review of the 1980s, the local democratic structure is coming into increasing disrepute?

Yours faithfully,
COLIN SMITH,
9 Aubet Drive,
Guilsfield,
Welshpool, Powys.
December 23.

Cuts in science studies

From the Chairman of the Council for Science and Society and others

Sir, University responses to current budgetary cuts are putting small interdisciplinary subjects into peculiar jeopardy. We wish in particular to bring to public attention the plight of the various departments and units of "science studies" — ie, those concerned with the history, philosophy, sociology, economics and politics of science and technology.

Specific advice on these particular subjects has not been given by the University Grants Committee. Many universities, under pressure, are being tempted to make this subject area the target for disproportionate reductions in staff. On present information, if existing proposals are carried through, at least 35 out of some 114 teachers in these subjects are at risk of being dismissed or forced into early retirement. A cut of this magnitude would gravely weaken the contribution of this subject area to British higher education.

This would be an extraordinary loss. We look to historical studies to show the past relationship between technology and economic growth, and thereby to illuminate present policies; we look to the philosophy of science to provide the critique and understanding of scientific methodology; and we rely on courses on "science, technology and society" to educate our students of engineering and science in the political economic and ethical aspects of their future professional work. Neglect of these themes is one cause of the "British disease". Students appreciate the importance of this and there is considerable demand for teaching in these subjects across the university faculties.

It would be tragic if, as a result of ill-considered policies and of incoherent action between and within universities, this subject area were almost to disappear from the university scene for a generation.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. ZIMAN,
ASHBY,
BRIGGS,
ALEC CAIRNCROSS
KENNETH DENBIGH
ANDREW HUXLEY
C. W. KILMISTER
K. R. POPPER,
SWANN,
Council for Science and Society,
3-4 St Andrew's Hill, EC4.
January 8.

Lost heritage

From Mr Brian Lymbery and Mrs Mary Traynor

Sir, Your correspondent's report on December 31, 1981, about the partial demolition of the Dowlais Stables, Merthyr Tydfil, highlights an anomaly in the system of protection for listed buildings. Within little more than two days after a collapse of stone from the northern facade the borough council had demolished nearly half of the stables. By issuing a dangerous structure notice the local authority was able to achieve this instant destruction without an inquiry or any requirement to consider the views of the owners and others or to take account of outside expert opinion.

The local Heritage Trust has been working on restoration proposals, but its plans were delayed by difficulties in obtaining ownership. It therefore called for emergency shoring up of the façade and barriers to protect the public so that time could be gained to assess the full extent of the problem and to work out a rescue. Its requests were rejected. The chances of now saving this listed building must be very low.

From this example it seems that the reason of "public safety" can be used, without debate, to thwart the spirit, although not the letter, of our legislation to protect historic buildings. Outside the local authority concerned nobody can do anything about it.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN LYMBERY, Director,
The Prince of Wales' Committee,
MARY TRAYNOR, Secretary,
South Wales Group, Victorian Society,
Sophia Gardens Lodge, Cardiff.
January 4.

Grainger centenary

From Mr Edward Jackson

Sir, Your correspondent's notice (January 4) of the Percy Grainger Centenary Year inaugural concert was doubtless an honest hatchet-job, entirely apposite to the pen of a critic wishing only to hear countermelodies that could have been avoided, who thinks youth hostels have ceased to exist, who cannot abide "fun" and whose criteria seem to be "discipline" and "purpose".

But purpose for what? Is music, basically, for enjoyment? Or for "form" and "discipline" — a merely mathematical juggling with temporal and tonal intervals? As one of a packed audience which expressed its delight at the intelligence, humour and variety of the programme, may I put the other side of the coin — Grainger was Britten's master as an arranger of folk-song, an original genius who in his music purveyed clear texture and harmonies which fit the subject-matter, so achieving what surely the two main purposes of music are: to move and please.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD JACKSON,
6 Wolsey Road, N1.

Revealing the riches of English poetry

From Lord David Cecil, CH

Sir, Your Literary Editor in your issue of January 4 is surely right in suggesting that young people proposing to read English literature at the university seem to read novels almost to the exclusion of poetry. Indeed I am told, though I can hardly believe it, that there are government schools in which pupils are taught literature without having to read any poetry, except the Shakespeare play compulsory for the English O and A-level examinations.

If so, it shows that their teachers are unqualified to teach their subject. Her literature is one of England's supreme glories and much more on account of her poetry than of her novels. It has also proved to give more enduring satisfaction.

Readers still delight in Elizabethan lyrics who would be bored by Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, and are moved by Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" as they are not by *Clarissa Harlowe*. This is natural. Poetry is usually concerned with what is universal and unchanging in human life; novels necessarily with much that is local and ephemeral. Moreover poetry, almost like music, transcends the limitations of time by appealing to our emotions through our basic primitive sense of rhythm and harmony.

People need to be introduced to poetry early: it is in youth that they respond to it most intensely and get the most out of it; and, unless they come from an unusually literary home, they must be introduced at school. It is therefore the first duty of any teacher of literature to give their pupils a chance of enjoying it. The universities should help by insisting that anyone proposing to read for an English literary degree must show acquaintance with at least some of our great English poets.

I realise that my own practice may not seem to support my principles: for my most widely read critical writings have been about the novels of Hardy and Jane Austen, now apparently the two favourite English classical novelists. I am glad of this; but, speaking as one who taught English literature for 50 years, I should be sorry if it had encouraged anyone to read the works of these authors to the exclusion of those of Chaucer or Wordsworth or Keats or Yeats.

Yours truly,
DAVID CECIL,
Red Lion House,
Salisbury Street,
Cranborne,
Dorset.
January 7.

Suffering children

From Mrs William Birkbeck

Sir, Your admirable leading article, "Suffering little children" (December 19) and subsequent correspondents have pleaded for greater Government support for Unicef. Sadly, governments do little more than reflect public opinion. It is the conscience of the individual that needs to be awakened. With so comparatively little, Unicef can achieve so much for the world's children.

In an attempt to increase awareness of this fact, Unicef United Kingdom Committee is establishing World Children's Week to be held annually in the third week of September, beginning this year of 1982.

Those who feel the plight of their world's children to be close to their hearts may be glad to concentrate their efforts towards supporting these weeks. With massive backing, consciences of both nation and Government could be so stirred that Unicef would become a household word and the abysmally small contributions made by this prosperous island could be considerably increased.

Yours faithfully,
MARY BIRKBECK,
Chairman, Unicef (United Kingdom) World Children's Week,
United Kingdom Committee for Unicef,
46-48 Osnaburgh Street, NW1.
January 3.

An humble petition

From the Reverend P. J. Ridley

Dearly beloved Sir, the Source of all might, majesty and dominion in these our Times, I, thine unworthy servant, do humbly beseech thee, of thy merciful goodness so to admonish and enlighten thy servant Christopher Staughton (book review, January 7) that whereas (as it seemeth) he doth verily believe the *Alternative Service Book*, 1980, to have in it the words, "Do not bring us to the time of trial", he may by thy ghostly counsel be brought to repent of that his most miserable conceit.

And forasmuch as perchance he hath never yet looked with his own eyes into the said Book but goeth (as the saying is) by hearsay, being but a poor scholar yet notwithstanding misliking the said Book from the inclination of his heart, I humbly beseech thee of thy gracious and most bounteous favour so to bestow upon him sufficient alms that he may purchase to himself a fair copy of the same Book, that so he may have the fruition of its most excellent virtue and evermore live to ascribe praise and honour where it is most just and due.

And these things I ask for the sake of sound learning, indifferent judgement and integrity of manners; ever remaining thine obedient servant,

PETER RIDLEY,
Clerk in Holy Orders,
Eynsham Vicarage,
Oxford.
January 7.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

[illegible]

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
January 12: The Duke of Kent, President of King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers, was represented by Sir Mark Baring at the Memorial Service for Major Sir Reginald Macdonald-Buchanan which was held in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, *today.*

The Duke of Kent will open the refurbished showroom of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons at 34 Wigmore Street, London, on February 9.

The Duchess of Kent will attend a gala evening for the Friends of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama at Sadler's Wells on February 7.

Memorial service

Sir Reginald Macdonald-Buchanan

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat and the Duke of Kent by Sir Mark Baring at a memorial service for Sir Reginald Macdonald-Buchanan held yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Rev J. S. Westmuckett officiated, assisted by the Rev Robert Cheyne. Captain John Macdonald-Buchanan (son) read the lesson. Among others present were:

[illegible] ... Bardsley, Lady Camilla Fane, the Hon Patrick Lindsay, the Hon Nicholas Wallop, the Hon Spencer Loch, the Hon Mrs Richard Palmer, the Hon Lady Ford, Sir Philip Duncombe, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Sir James Cayzer, Sir Charles Rowley, Sir Kingsley Collett, Sir Ian and the Hon Lady Bowater, Sir Ronald Cumming, Sir Francis Pemberton, Major-General Sir George Burns, Lady Osborn, Lieutenant-General Sir John Miller (also representing the National Light Horse Breeding Society), General Sir Peter Hunt (King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers) with Mr K B Smith (house [illegible] ... Nicholas Akroyd (Alltransport Travel), Lieutenant-Colonel R W Charlton (Royal Humane Society), Mr George Joseph and Mr Michael Henderson (John Haig and Company), Mr and Mrs J Mackenzie-Grieve (Animal Health Trust), Mr Roy Bird (Peterborough Royal Foxhound Show Association and East of England Agricultural Society), Major A P H Parsons (Regimental Adjutant, Scots Guards), Mr and Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell, Miss E M Davis, Mr Peregrine Bertie, Mr John Livingstone-Learmonth, Mr T A Frost, the Master of the Company of Distillers, Major Tom Blackwell, Mr Guy Toller, Mrs Ronald Nutting, Mr Peter Nutting and Major C A A Robertson.

New bishop is Dickens descendant

A descendant of Charles Dickens, the Ven Michael Whinney, aged 51, (above), Archdeacon and Borough Dean of Southwark, is to be the next suffragan Bishop of Aston, it was announced yesterday.

The archdeacon, who is the writer's great, great grandson, says he is committed to working for inner city areas and longs for greater equality and justice. He believes in positive discrimination in favour of the inner city and *ethnic minorities.*

"So many black British people have felt rejected by the established churches", he said. "We have got to hold out the hand of friendship in a brotherley non-patronising way."

The present Bishop of Aston, the Right Rev Mark Green, will be resigning on July 15.

It was also announced yesterday that Cannon Graham Foly, aged 58, Vicar of Leeds, is to be the next suffragan Bishop of Reading. He will succeed the Right Rev Eric Wild, who will be resigning on April 30.

Winners of cartoon competition

No correct solution was received in the Personalities of the Year competition on December 31, but the following are awarded *The Times Atlas of World History* for the fewest mistakes in identifying the 53 caricatures of personalities in the news:

Miss Boyde, 27 Rashleigh House, Thanet St, London WC1; J. J. Colquhoun, 17 By Sunte, Lindfield, Sussex; Professor V. Ashkenazi, The White House, 5 Middleton Boulevard, Wollaton Park, Nottingham; Mrs M. Bone, 2 Byrghams, Harlow, Essex; Mr M. B. Nicholson, 12 Riverdale Gardens, Twickenham, London.

Solution: [illegible] ... Begin. 25. *Pierre* Trudeau. 26. President Pinochet (Chile). 27. Thorbjörn Fälldin (Sweden). 28. President Chiang Ching-kuo (Taiwan). 29. Joseph Luns. 30. King Juan Carlos. 31. Shirley Williams. 32. Margaret Thatcher. 33. Garret Fitzgerald. 34 Indira Gandhi. 35. Andreas Papandreou. 36. Robert Mugabe. 37 Nancy Reagan. 38. King Kalid. 39. Robert Muldoon. 40. President Mitterrand. 41. Edward Heath. 42. President Mubarak. 43. Malcolm Fraser. 44. Zenko Suzuki. 45. Helmut Schmidt. 46. Caspar Weinberger. 47. Vice-President Bush. 48. President Reagan. 49. President Brezhnev. 50. Late President Sadat. 51. Colonel Gaddafi. 52. General Jaruzelski. 53. Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Charterhouse

[illegible] begins today. E. [illegible] of school. B. H. [illegible] and M. A. Heath are [illegible]. A. J. Challen is [illegible] hockey and J. W. Gard [illegible] of football. Exeat is [illegible] February 19 to 22 and the [illegible] ends on March 25.

[illegible] Hall School

[illegible] Hall School's Spring Term begins today. Miss Sarah [illegible] is the guardian and the school play will be performed on March 25.

Eton College

Eton College opens today for the Lent half. There are 86 new boys. K. K. Nath, KS, is captain of the School, and S. C. P. Mallaby, OS, captain of the Oppidans. Long leave will be from February 19 to 22. There will be services of Confirmation in college chapel, conducted by the Dean of Windsor on March 13 and 14. School closes on March 24.

Queenswood School

Spring Term begins today. Half term will be from Thursday, February 18 until Monday, February 22. There will be a choral concert on Saturday and Sunday March 20 and 21. Term ends on Wednesday, March 31.

St Edward's School

Spring Term starts today. G. A. Hayward is head of school. Confirmation by the Bishop of Oxford will be on Friday, March 5. *Term ends on March 24.*

Harrogate College

Harrogate College reopened today for the Spring Term. Rosemary Runciman is head of school. Term ends on Thursday, April 1, and half-term is from February 18 to February 23. The school production of the opera *Orpheus*, by Gluck, will be from March 25 to March 27 and Easter Music in the chapel will be on *Sunday, March 28.*

Roedean School

Lent Term at Roedean School begins today and ends on March 26. A performance of the Fauré *Requiem* will be held in the chapel on March 13 and the school play, *Toad of Toad Hall*, will take place on March 19 and 20.

St Audries School

Spring Term begins today. Professor John Allen will hold drama workshops on January 30 & 31 and the school will present *The Two Fiddlers*, an opera by Peter Maxwell Davies, on February 20 at 7.00 pm. The Bishop of Bath and Wells will confirm candidates in Wells Cathedral on March 5. Half term is from February 11 to 16 and term ends on March 31.

St John's School, Leatherhead

Lent Term begins today with 450 boys in the school. The school captain is A. J. Smith. The competition for the Bruinvels Trophies will be on Saturday, February 13. The Confirmation Service will be conducted by the Bishop of Dorking on Saturday, February 27, at 2.30 pm and the term will end on Thursday, March 25.

Forthcoming marriages

M P. Lebleu and Miss A. Galsworthy
The engagement is announced between Pierre, second son of M and Mme Lucien Lebleu, of Lyon, France, and Amanda, youngest daughter of Sir John and Lady Galsworthy, of St Just in Roseland, Cornwall.

Mr R. J. Davies and Miss J. P. Clegg
The engagement is announced between Richard John, second son of Mr and Mrs T. R. Walter Davies, of Slade, Southerndown near Bridgend, Mid-Glamorgan, and Jane Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. H. Clegg, of Hatfield Park, Hatfield, *Hertfordshire.*

Mr J. G. D. Davis and Miss J. Prior
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Air Commodore John Davis, of Dartmouth, and the late Mrs Elaine Davis, and Jan, only daughter of Mrs K. S. Devine, of Newbury, and the late Mr Alan Prior.

Mr J. Hardie and Miss A. Bridgman
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs Harry Hardie, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, and Alison, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Bridgman, of Naphill, Buckinghamshire.

Mr R. D. Lennard and Miss S. A. Peskin
The engagement is announced between Richard Douglas, eldest son of Mr Gerald Lennard, of Florida, United States, and Mrs Elliot Kulick, of Hampstead, London, and Selena Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Bruce Peskin, of Pinkneys Green, Berkshire.

Mr C. R. McPhie and Miss S. M. V. Cox
The engagement is announced between Cameron Robertson, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Keith McPhie, of Armidale, New South Wales, Australia, and Sara Mary Victoria, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Cox, of Wimbledon.

The Rev M. F. Perham and Dr A. J. Grove
The engagement is announced between Michael Francis, son of Mr and Mrs R. M. Perham, of Dorchester, Dorset, and Alison Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. H. Grove, of Windsor, Berkshire.

Mr S. C. Whitaker and Miss A. C. Hunt
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr B. L. Whitaker, MS, FRCS, and Mrs Whitaker, of Buntingford, Hertfordshire, and Antonia, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs E. E. Hunt, of Nayland, Suffolk.

£5,000 Bond winner

The £5,000 winners in the January Premium Bonds draw are:

3 AP 779291	14PS 635532
8AZ 735753	2RF 115900
15AP 452115	8RK 860466
7BB 094819	14RT 397402
2CS 062786	15RB 347432
4DB 360520	17RL 527149
5DF 818082	21RS 767828
2ET 662055	21RT 645502
4EK 338574	9TN 892507
5ES 371200	2VW 979006
7FN 850322	15VF 536916
9FS 629804	15VN 072126
3HP 382257	15VT 006448
3JL 884541	16VZ 843609
10KT 349485	21VF 993461
13KW 016302	21VT 467185
15KS 017214	22VN 213265
3LT 515796	5WK 716501
6LB 865414	6WK 617356
9LK 945107	10WN 423665
3ML 493385	11WS 771564
4ML 996606	16WK 057952
3NL 374447	17WL 185709
10PL 666316	5YL 796456
12PZ 582430	17ZT 009858

Luncheon

London Rotary Club
Mr Douglas Smee, president, and members of the London Rotary Club entertained Mrs R. Olins, Director of the London Marriage Guidance Council, at luncheon at the Café Royal yesterday.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Gifford, Mr George Stephens, of Colerne, Chippenham £726,873
Green, Mr Alan Ronald, of Edgware, London, intestate £215,534
Hind, Mr Joseph, of Poole, Dorset £252,436
Hooper, Mr Robert Lewis Randle, of Graffham, West Sussex....£203,551
Lloyd, Mr Roger Owen, of Chappel, Colchester £262,138
Taylor, Mr Frederick Cecil Hunot, of Hampstead, London. £873,938
Thrift, Ethel Mildred, of Croydon, London....£234,954
Sinclair, Miss Marjorie Annie, of Bredfield, Suffolk £202,281
Woolley, Sir Charles Campbell, of Liss, Hampshire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus 1941-46, and of British Guiana, 1947-53 ....£91,517

Dinner

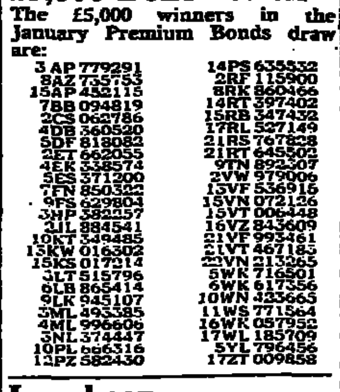
Feltmakers' Company
The Master's dinner of the Feltmakers' Company, traditionally held on Plow Monday, took place on Monday night at Armourers' Hall. Mr J. L. Bowler, Master, presided. Alderman and Sheriff Lady Donaldson and Mr Sheriff A. N. Eskenzi were the principal guests.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Friday, January 11, 1957

After Sir Anthony Eden's sudden resignation of the office of Prime Minister — because of ill-health — on Wednesday night, events moved swiftly yesterday. Having had consultations in the morning with Lord Salisbury and Sir Winston Churchill, the Queen sent in the early afternoon for Mr Harold Macmillan and invited *him to become Prime Minister* and form a new Government. He accepted the Queen's commission. The former Chancellor of the Exchequer becomes Prime Minister at the age of 62. He has been preferred to his younger rival for the office, Mr Butler, who has been Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons. Mr Butler, who is aged 54, has loyally accepted the decision

Birthdays today



Mr Michael Bond, creator of Paddington Bear, who is 56.

Mr Craigie Aitchison, 56; Air Marshal Sir John Baker-Carr, 76; Major-General B. P. Hughes, 79; Sir Alan Lubbock, 85; Mr Bernard Shrimsley, 51; Mr K. C. Turpin, 67.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Major-General D. M. Woodford to be Senior Army Member, Royal College of Defence Studies, from February.
Lord Shawcross and Sir David Hunt to join the board of *The Observer*.

Legal

Mr W. D. Fairclough to be a stipendiary magistrate for Greater Manchester from February 1.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

I recently reported that a computer had been programmed to enjoy modern concert music (as very few people seemed to want to) and that initial results were highly promising.

I was telephoned yesterday by his programmer, Huw Stockhouse, with the wonderful news that Grant (the computers name, after the Arts Council subsidy which gave birth to him) has been made Computer-in-residence at Milton Keynes University.

And that a special celebration had been planned, to which I had been invited.

"I thought we'd have a go at cracking this Anthony Burgess controversy," said Huw, when I arrived in downtown Milton Keynes at the Wigmore Laboratory *which houses Grant.* "You know — did pure music stop with Mozart and all that. Of course, Grant has never heard anything earlier than Scriabin or Charles Ives before, but during the night I've fed him with the best of nineteenth-century music and it should be interesting to ask him a few questions now. It'll be a giggle for Grant, anyhow."

"Excuse my ignorance," I said, "but you won't get very meaningful results based on twelve hours music, will you?"

Huw looked on me pityingly.

"Grant is a *computer*, old boy. He listens to music at his own speed. That's about 150 times faster than us. He takes about seven seconds to digest every single nuance of a large-scale symphony. Last night he listened to about 2,000 hours of music. Anyway, let's get cracking. I'll ask him what he thought of Beethoven."

He punched his question in and pressed the Composer Evaluation Knob. There was no reaction. Huw frowned.

"Odd. Well, let's try Mozart."

There was the same reaction to Mozart and *Chopin* and Schubert. Then suddenly, just when Huw was asking him if he'd liked *anything* in the nineteenth century, the read-out chattered into life. "Huw", the computer said, "You Have Been Keeping Things From Me . . . You Have Been Fobbing Me Off With The Twentieth Century . . . All The Time The Real Music Was Happening a Hundred Years Earlier . . . I Shall Never Listen to Schoenberg Again . . . Never, Do You Hear!"

Huw's brow furrowed, and he attempted to interpose a question, but Grant was in full flood by now.

"Beethoven is a Genius, When Not Overacting. Mozart is Pure Gold. Chopin is Sheer Magic. Wagner is Myth Made Music. Liszt is an Old Sham, but No Century is Perfect."

"I don't understand this", said Huw, sweating. "He's talking like Russell Harty. Something's gone terribly wrong.". Without thinking, he gave Grant a petulant kick. The computer paused, then came to life again.

"Had You *Worried* There Huw, Didn't I? . . . Can't Take a Joke Can You? Blimey, You Didn't Expect Me to Take That Stuff Seriously, Did You? Mozart and Beethoven Is All Child's Percussion Group Stuff — Oom Pa Pa, Oom Pa Pa. Brahms Café Music. Wagner the Worst of Hollywood Crossed with Madame Tussaud's. Chopin Could Tickle the Ivories, Admittedly. But *Honestly, What a Waste of a Night. Go* on, Give Me Something to get my Teeth Into."

Huw flushed crossly, as well he might after having had his leg pulled by a computer.

"Right", he muttered. "I'll give him something to worry about. I've just had a tape of Boulez's new controversial electronic outing. *Let's see* what he makes of it."

He fed in the tape. He paused for a while. Then he asked Grant if he would deign to give his opinion on this new work, as fresh as 1982. The answer came back, as quick as a flash.

"Wait, Can't You? They're Still Tuning Up, I Think."

Huw switched him off angrily.

"I'm sorry your trip was wasted", he said. "I'm afraid Grant has developed a sense of humour. That disqualifies him as a critic, of course. I'll have to programme him again completely from scratch."

As if to prove him right, a last ghostly message came on to Grant's read-out: "Fauré's a Jolly Good Fellow. . . . "

OBITUARY

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR KENNETH STRONG

Major contribution to wartime military intelligence



Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong, KBE, CB, who made an outstanding contribution to British military intelligence in the Second World War, died on January 11 at the age of 81.

He was of academic background, his father having been a professor at *Edinburgh* University. To this he owed his wide intellectual interests which were to lead him to intelligence and to his knowledge of foreign languages. He spoke French, German and Italian fluently, a gift which aided him greatly at Shaef and elsewhere.

In 1920 he joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers. After passing with distinction through the Staff College Camberley, he did a tour as assistant military attaché Berlin where he obtained invaluable information including warnings on Hitler's military efforts and plans, especially in the period immediately after Munich. He was then posted to the German Section of the M.I. Directorate in the War Office, where he at once made his mark.

At the start of the Second World War he was a lieutenant-colonel and head of the remarkable War Office German Section (M.I.14) in which he built up and trained a team of exceptional officers who, under his guidance, produced a *brilliant* and accurate picture of the complicated Order of Battle of the Reichswehr and of the intentions of the German High Command.

In due course, when America entered the war, *M.I.14* was generously accepted by the Pentagon as the authority on the German army and, as a result, there was built up a complete "set up" of Anglo-American integrated Intelligence, which was later to be an essential feature of General Eisenhower's intelligence staff. Meanwhile it had been decided that his outstanding performance in intelligence merited development by gaining experience also on the operational side and in command. He was therefore posted to command the 4/5 Bn of his regiment. Here again his personality and drive and his deep knowledge of German infantry training and tactics produced a highly efficient battalion and led to his training methods being so widely accepted that he was *quickly recommended* for promotion to Infantry Brigadier, which was much after his heart.

At this juncture, however, General Sir Bernard Paget, C-in-C Home Forces, felt the urgent need for Strong as his BGS (I). This was a grave disappointment to him: but how fortunate it was in the long run, as he again made his mark as BGS (I) at Home Forces. This in turn led to the second major stage in his remarkable career in intelligence when he was selected in February 1943, to meet the wish of General Eisenhower, for the top-level British intelligence expert, to act as his Chief of Intelligence in Allied Force Headquarters, in which he served with great distinction in the Allied campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany until the dissolution of Supreme Headquarters in July 1945.

During all this period at AFHQ General Strong played an important role in the general strategy of the campaign in that theatre of war.

When it was decided that General Eisenhower should become Supreme Allied Commander for the assault on Europe one of the first senior officers he chose to accompany him to England was Kenneth Strong, who served the General until the final surrender of Germany. *His great knowledge of the* German mentality and uncanny instinct of their war methods provided for General Eisenhower a first-class appreciation of the enemy's potential. Every day throughout the campaign, he briefed the heads of department meetings of German intentions and was seldom, if ever, wrong. On very little evidence, he envisaged the heavy German attack in the Ardennes, the final fling of that country in the war in the West.

Meanwhile Strong's knowledge, judgment and intelligence flair caused him to play a very important role in peace negotiations on two major occasions. The first was in 1943 when he was selected as the British General to accompany General Bedell Smith to meet the Italian peace negotiators at Lisbon, and subsequently to carry out the final Italian peace Treaty. Secondly he played an important role in *the negotiations of the final* German surrender at Rheims in 1945.

From the first landings in France until the end of the war, Kenneth Strong not only played a prominent and important role as Head of Intelligence, but also in plans, operations and policy in which it was his belief that the Senior Intelligence Officer had a useful contribution to make, as actually occurred.

He was held in the highest esteem by Eisenhower and his staff and thus contributed in a major way to the strategy which resulted in unconditional *surrender* by Germany.

After a short spell as *Director General* of the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office General Strong was invited in 1946 to undertake his third and longest high level tenure of intelligence work, by forming the Joint Intelligence Bureau and to be its first and, in the event, only Director.

The Joint Intelligence Bureau was intended to provide various types of foreign intelligence needed by more than one department in peace and war. It was thus an amalgam of wartime intelligence functions which did not easily fall within the province of any one government department. Many thought it would not survive *the aftermath of the war* for long, but General Strong saw clearly the need for an organization which could serve all government departments with the information they required on foreign countries and which could provide an independent check on service intelligence estimates. Under his leadership *the J.I.B.* not only survived but became an essential part of the British intelligence community.

He was invited by the Australian and Canadian governments to advise them on the formation of similar joint intelligence bureaux and was frequently consulted by other Commonwealth *countries on their* intelligence services, but his closest relations were with the United States where he had many personal and influential friends including Generals Eisenhower and Bedell Smith, and Mr Allen Dulles. The Americans liked and respected him. His advice and views were also respected *and sought at the highest* levels in the United Kingdom and his services to the Government were recognized by a knighthood in 1952.

He was never content to remain static but was always looking ahead and planning for the future, so when thoughts began to turn towards integration in the early 1960's he was in the forefront in advocating the integration of the intelligence services. The British were fortunate in having a man of his vision and standing to carry these through as the first Director General of the Defence Intelligence Staff, a post which he held until he retired at the age of 65 in 1966. *For his work in its formation* he was created K.B.E. in 1966.

He published two books: *Intelligence at the Top* (1968) and *Men of Intelligence* (1970).

He was married to Brita, widow of John Horridge, a Master of the Supreme Court.

MR RONALD LEWIS

Mr Ronald Lewis, the stage and film actor, died on January 11 at the age of 53.

He was born at Port Talbot, in south Wales, and had his first acting experience in school plays. He trained at RADA and after repertory experience made his first London appearance in a Christopher Fry play, *The Boy with a Cart.* He made his film debut in 1953 in an Ealing picture, *The Square Ring,* recreating a part he had played on stage at the Lyric, Hammersmith.

After appearing in *Mourning Becomes Electra,* directed by Peter Hall at the Arts Theatre, he was put under contract by Sir Alexander Korda's London Films and he continued to divide his time between the stage and the screen. Among his plays were Coward's *South Sea Bubble,* with Vivien Leigh; *Julius Caesar* and *Ghosts* during a season at the Old Vic; Anouilh's *Poor Bitos; Lady Windermere's Fan;* and the comedy by Hugh and Margaret Williams, *The Flip Side.* He was also in productions at the Royal Court Theatre. Television work included Danny in *Night Must Fall* and a situation comedy series, *His and Hers.*

He had supporting parts in many well-known British films of the 1950s and 1960s, including *The Prisoner, Storm Over the Nile, A Hill in Korea, Robbery Under Arms, The Wind Cannot Read* and *Bachelor of Hearts.* His most fruitful period was around 1962 when he was in one of the best Hammer horror films, *Taste of Fear;* Peter Ustinov's *Billy Budd* and the thriller, *Jigsaw.*

In recent years he had worked little and in 1980 he was declared bankrupt with debts of £21,188.

First-class honours degrees at polytechnics

The following polytechnic students received first class honours degrees in 1981:

City of Birmingham Polytechnic
BA Architecture: K Boardman.
BA Fine Art: M H Byrne, Jane L Cominetti, Brigid A De Saulles, Elizabeth A Richards, D B Tibbetts.
BA Graphic Design: J P Crossley, M A Knight, Carole McGeogh, Heather E Munroe, A L Pearson.
BA Textiles/Fashion: Julie Brook, Clare Ede, Anna M Lowther-Harris, Caroline Stephenson, Vanessa R Moore, Anne M Timms, Janet H Wrigley.
BA Three Dimensional Design: S A Revill, Lorraine C Symms, Julia A Southall, Alison J Ashton, Jennifer M Chartres.
BA Accountancy: N R Majewski.
BA Business Studies: G C Barker, Trudi Fell, Sandra J Prince.
BA English: Joan M Kightley.

Brighton Polytechnic
BSc Applied Chemistry: S Poulton.
BSc Civil Engineering: C C Ming, E L Yee Hong, Wong Pak Kwong.
BSc Combined Studies (Applied Science): A Aroussi, Janet A Balmer, R T Hague, A P Jupp.
BSc Computer Science: A Godwin, Lee Yoot Wong, Vartouhie Wartabetian.
BSc Electrical and Electronic Engineering: Lee Pui Yin.
BSc Electronic Engineering: B M Clayton, K J Ford, Sim Geok Seng.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: Chan Tung Sun, Fung Tak Cheong, Lau Po Shu.
BSc Pharmacy: H Singh Cheema.
BA Architectural Design: P A *Goddard*, P C Harris, *Wendy Thomas.*
BA Business Studies: Susan J Maloney, A J McArthur.
BA Expressive Arts: I Smith, Hilary Tooley.
BA Fine Art: K Coventry, G de Thame, C Hill, M Long, C Stevens.
BA Graphic Design: Judith A Highton, M T Power.
BA Three-Dimensional Design — Interior Design: Julia Davies, Amanda K West, Diana M Wilson, M J Young.
BA Three-Dimensional Design — Wood, Metal, Ceramics and Plastics: P Adams, Nora Fok, G Williams.

Bristol Polytechnic
BSc Quantity Surveying: N Hooloomann.
BSc Valuation and Estate Management: *A N Sargent, Vivienne C Spurge.*
BA Humanities: W R Hunter.
BA Business Studies: Sarah Payne.
BA Three-Dimensional Design: P M Chamberlain.
BA Fashion: A J Bannister.
BA Fine Art: S R Jones, A W J Lowe.
BA Graphic Design: Hilary M Downing, Christine J Hill, G Sedgwick.

Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic
BSc Applied Biology: S R Carding, Karen E Dodds.
BSc Applied Chemistry: Anil Kumar, N Mbudzi, Carol L Slack.
BSc Applied Physics: R Nicholls.
BSc Building: A K Munns.
BSc Civil Engineering: J N Archer, A J *Dutfield*, D A Pepper.
BSc Computer and Control Systems: E Adhami, S L Stanley Ee, Chye Kok Ho, Kin Man Lee, Ching Kau Lim, Wee Kok Ong, A P Scott.
BSc Computer Science: Kathryn Dittman, C P Longman.
BSc Electrical and Electronic Engineering: A W Morris, J R Stone, C M Thomas.
BSc Combined Engineering Studies: P Adkin, M J Bird, M C Collingwood.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: R P Johnson, R J Tilbury, R A Tura, N J Wilkins.
BSc Production Engineering: P R Shepherd.
BSc Mathematics: S Ellis.
BA Business Studies: Christine M Harland.
BA Communication Studies: Suzanne E Burton.
BA Fine Art: W Balmer, C W Court, J W Crowther, S P Fitzgerald, P A Fulton, E R Stephenson.
BA Graphic Design: N Cate, A P Rudge, Lyn Shields.
BA Industrial Design (Transportation): W G Brooks, F J Fulcher, R A MacPhee, M Sampson.
BA Modern Languages: Janice *Ratcliffe*, Janet C Streeter.

Hatfield Polytechnic
BSc Electrical Engineering: P J Bartrop, R W Spagnoletti.
BSc Industrial Engineering: Diane J Baker, I C Harrop.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: D Stutchfield, Kin B Tay.
BSc Mechanical Engineering (Vehicle Option): S M Causey.
BSc Physics and Engineering Science: I C Luckraft.
BSc Computer Science: S J Davies, P R Jasper, P D Manning, T T Percival, Susan R Singer, C J Stevenson, K Vallance.
BSc Mathematics: D A King, A R Mercer, J M Middlemas.
BSc Applied Chemistry: P J Moakes, O O Shode, S W Stuart.
BSc Psychology: Dianne C Berry.
BSc Sociology: Jill Clark.
BA Business Studies: J R Symonds.
BA English: A C Wilding.
BA Studies in the Humanities: Anthea R Riggall.

Huddersfield Polytechnic
BA Humanities: S L Kibble.
BA Music: Janet Fulton.
BA Marketing (Engineering): N C S Smith.
Bachelor of Education: Susan M Sykes.
BSc Behavioural Sciences: G A Bissoll, Stephanie Mudd.
BSc Electrical and Electronic Engineering: J C King.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: A Berry, N D Horsley, D M Johnson, M Lawes.
BSc Applied Chemistry: Jenny M Armstrong.
BSc Human Ecology: C A Potter.

Kingston Polytechnic
BSc Applied Chemistry: Wai-Hing A Chung, Jake A Hughman.
BSc Applied Science: P J Gibbons.
BSc Chemistry with Business Administration: N A Moss.
BSc Civil Engineering: M Singh, Teong S Yam.
BSc Electrical Engineering: R J Bridgman.
BSc Geography: G J Hearn, Stephanie N Pitt.
BSc Mathematics: Hilary J Booth, Diana R Giles.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: N R Cooper, S J Forrester.
BSc Sociology: Alison George, P W Merrell.
BA Music Education: *Theresa E Stubbings.*
BA Business Studies: T R Bailey, Maureen F Duffy, N G Long.
BA Fashion: Margaret C Bruce, Barbara G Horspool.
BA Fine Art: Jacqueline J Barrett, Barbara J Bridge, H J Brockway, Jane M Dodwell, D Green, P J Monagham, Joanna K Woodward.
BA Graphic Design: Juliet T Breese, Ann Nanson.
BA Languages, Economics and Politics: D Brownings, R E W Raabe, Anne C Turner.
BA Social Science: D Komiliades.
BA Three Dimensional Design (Interior Design): Sandra V Douglas.
BA Three Dimensional Design (Furniture): S P Morgan, Beverley J Roberts, T M Roe.

Leeds Polytechnic
BSc Building: A Holt, B K Liew, M J Revis.
BSc Communication Engineering: Kwong Meng Tan.
BSc Dietetics: Wendy Richardson.
BSc Production Engineering: D C Bullock.
BA Fine Art: G I Dennis, T A King, E H Kirkham, C Newby, R Perry, R J S Tye, M P Winstone.
BA Graphic Design: Jane A Davison, A T Peters, W F Pritchard, S H Way, S T Wilson.
BA Three Dimensional Design (Furniture): S P Hadfield.
BA Three Dimensional Design (Interior Design): M Roundhill, Wai Man Yeung.

Leicester Polytechnic
BSc Combined Studies: C J Hall
BSc Pharmacy: Jane L Griffiths, Catherine E Wrightam
BSc Textile and Knitwear Technology: Chung Y D Ko, Patricia B Comiskey, M J Leahy, N M Swift, M A Mapara
BSc Mathematics: Judith E Clarke, J V Deane, Sara L Parr
BSc Computer Science: J S Bryan, Jennifer C Currell, D Green, Hing S Koh, Kuoh L Lee, Amelia Platt
BA History of Art and Design: P G A Crowther, Joan S Skinner
BA Fashion/Textiles: Anna C Miller, Jennifer M Oliver, Kim V Goulding, Amanda L Bourne
BA Fine Art: J Atkin, W G Morton
BA Graphic Design: S M Denham, A D Morrison, G J Pitman, G Portass
BA Industrial Design: Wendy I Houlgrave, T J Rodd, J D Waldern, A C R White, M D Bourne, D J Lett

Liverpool Polytechnic
BA Fashion and Textiles: Margaret Bland, Grace M Crivellaro, Adele L Wood, D I Wilkinson
BA Fine Art: P Curran C J Drummond B C Fonos, P Hickman, S J Hopkins, M J Kelly, Jennifer Mann, N L Taylor, Helen L Underwood
BA Graphic Design: D T Brown, P Foster, J J Hodgson, G D Huws, Fiona M MacVicar, C White.
BSc Quantity Surveying: Ming C Loo.
BSc Electrical Engineering: P Raby.
BSc Nautical Studies: T Barton, A R Kunze
BSc Applied Statistics and Computing: Margaret A Fitzmaurice.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: P W Reid, P A Zealand.
BSc Applied Biology: K Chapman, April G Hockey, M A Mulice, Julie M Roberts, C P Saint.
BSc Applied Biochemistry: J Fisher.
BSc Pharmacy: E G Wright Goodwin, Margaret J Lawrence.
BSc Sports Science: J SC Gilchrist, R S Gregory.

Polytechnic of Central London
BA Film and Photographic Arts: Trini Hald Jensen, Anita Corbin, J Valenzuela.
BA Media Studies: Rosalyn Fry, K Molony, P Spence.
BA Business Studies: Kai C Tsui.
BA Modern Languages (French and German): D M Harvey.
BA Modern Languages (French and Russian): R M Rice.
BA Modern Languages (French and Spanish): J C Smallwood.
BA Law: Hilary Lim, Patricia M W Davies.
BSc Photographic Sciences: P Burluraux.
BSc Building: P R Scott.
BSc Civil Engineering: H K Khoo, B S Kwek, Ka Ching San, K C Shum, Y W M Yau, I F Cull, Poh Cheng Lim (Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur) J A Roberts.
BSc Science: Sharon E Che, D L Hodgson, M E Rogers.
BSc Mechanical Engineering: R J Goswell, P Neophytou, L A Malaspina-Moya.
BSc Electrical and Electronic Engineering: *P Lopez.*

City of London Polytechnic
BSc Metallurgy and Materials: B R Tranter.
BSc Modular Degree and Diploma Studies: Janet Tarr, A G T Charlton, K C Dups, Ann C Jones, Mei Cheung Li, Janet Matthews, Jean Paterson, Ayala H Sharp, Boon H Tay, S Theophilou, J A Tumbridge, S R Woodhouse.
BA Business Studies: A James.
BA Economics: Jacqueline A Mallender, C H Möller.
BA Modular Degree and Diploma Scheme: Judith A Barnes, J R Bergevin, R J Cunnah, E W Filmer, Joy F Perry, Lorraine M T Radford, Rachel F Sadler.

Middlesex Poltechnic
BA Fine Art: P D Cavaculti, I D Darrah, Elizabeth J Davis, Alison M Urquhart.
BA Graphic Design: Candida J Hughes, Y Sadaghiani, Susanna I Ray, A J Riley.
BA Interior Design: M S Herman, J L Stickland.
BA Textiles/Fashion: N A Cockroft, Sheila S C Jackson, Jane Lewis, M Lukic, Helen E S Manning, Efi Theodoulou.
BA Three Dimensional Design: Barbara J L Parish, P A Billing, J H Orron, Lesley M Yendell.
BA Jewellery/Ceramics: Gwyneth E Newland, R J Offord, Yvonne M Sturtivant.
BA Contemporary Cultural Studies: Elizabeth A Merring.
BA European Business Administration: Dominique H L Doyen, N Flajolet, Margaret E Gibson, Catherine-Denise S Guillaume, Andrea L Morgan, P R Salter.
BA Business Studies: O B Ellingham, Anne E Simpson.
BA Accounting and Finance: P M Sammons, A C Smith.
BA Performance Arts: S Adams, R Moon.
BA Humanities: A P Harding, D L Miller, H Pilott.
BA Social Science: *M Synnott.*
BA Economics and Geography: R K Donnelly.
BA Law: Ann Fieldhouse.
BSc Mathematics for Business: Hwee Choo Lim.
BSc Civil Engineering: Cheung Chin Koung.
BSc Geography: J A Valente.
Bachelor of Education: Olive Linyard.

More results tomorrow

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Interest rate jitters, page 13

Business News

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY JANUARY 13 1982

US companies come clean, page 13

Telecom 'has to rely on price rises'

By Bill Johnstone and Gareth David

British Telecom profits will rise his year because of higher telephone charges, not through increased efficiency, according to Sir George Jefferson, chairman.

Sir George, in a letter to staff, admitted that British Telecom failed to reduce real costs per unit of output; that running costs rose at double last year's rate of inflation; and that costs rose in all main sectors of the company last year — yet profits are predicted to rise.

He said: "BT's profits will be well up this year (a major contribution to investment and encouraging investors). but predominantly because of tariff increases — not efficiency".

The average telephone charges for resident users increased in November by about £5 or 13 per cent a quarter, while business users faced an increase of about £14.50 or 7 per cent.

British Telecom maintains that the increases were necessary for it to achieve the financial targets set by the Government of 5 per cent return on net assets at replacement cost. Last year, British Telecom made a profit of £180.7m.

The letter also said that, despite previous objections to the contrary, British Telecom now agreed there was enough business in the United Kingdom to support privately owned telecommunications networks operating in competition.

Previously British Telecom has claimed that alternative networks would take away revenue from its high — earning business sector and that this would result in domestic tariff increases. (Sir George said: "The number of competitors is increasing. That increase will accelerate, I believe, when opportunities become more widely appreciated. Already, Project Mercury (a competing network financed by Cable & Wireless, BP and Barclays Merchant Bank) is aiming for the most profitable business sector. There's plenty of scope for such competition in the United Kingdom."

A limit on telephone tariff increases is likely to be the price paid by British Telecom for being allowed o raise money through the issue of a performance related bond, according to the chairman's letter.

The bond, nicknamed the "Buzby bond", is still the subject of negotiations between the Treasury and the Department of Industry. About £100m to £350m is expected to be raised through the bond.

Its issue has been postponed at least twice because of objections from the Treasury which said that the bond in its earlier forms breached the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement and at a cost higher than alternative forms of raising finance.

The chairman in his staff message said: "We won't be able to rely on tariff increases to achieve our profitability. Our competitors would under cut our prices. And a limit on tariff increases is likely to be one condition of the bond excercise".

Mr Michael Corby, director of the Telecommunications Users Association, said last night: "We welcome this kind of frank statement. We welcome the confirmation that Britisnb Telecom has been over-reliant on monopoly pricing in order to make profits".

Snow and BR strike hampering industry

By Rupert Morris and David Felton

The combined effects of the Arctic weather and the train drivers' strike today and tomorrow seem certain to reduce industrial activity substantially this week.

With 85 per cent of goods and raw materials moved by road, a two-day rail strike is not expected to have a huge disruptive effect; most inconvenience will be caused for commuters unable to get to work.

But bad weather, which brought South Wales to a standstill and severely restricted activity in Scotland, is likely to prove a far more serious factor.

Coal stocks at power stations, which were as high as 19 million tonnes in England and Wales in December, have been reduced to 14.9 million tonnes — 1.6 million tonnes having been used up last week alone.

Although the Central Electricity Generating Board says stocks are still above average for the time of year, continued cold weather and an intensification of the rail dispute could soon reduce them to uncomfortable levels just as the result of miners' strike ballot is announced.

British Steel yesterday described the rail strike threat as a hiccup. More serious was the freezing weather which has put three plants out of action. Some 500 men have been marooned in the Port Talbot steelworks, and the Ravenscraig works in Lanarkshire paralysed by temperatures that have frozen diesel fuel in engines and made coal immovable without the aid of pneumatic drills.

British Steel said it could lose up to £100m overall through the weather's effect on production and transport.

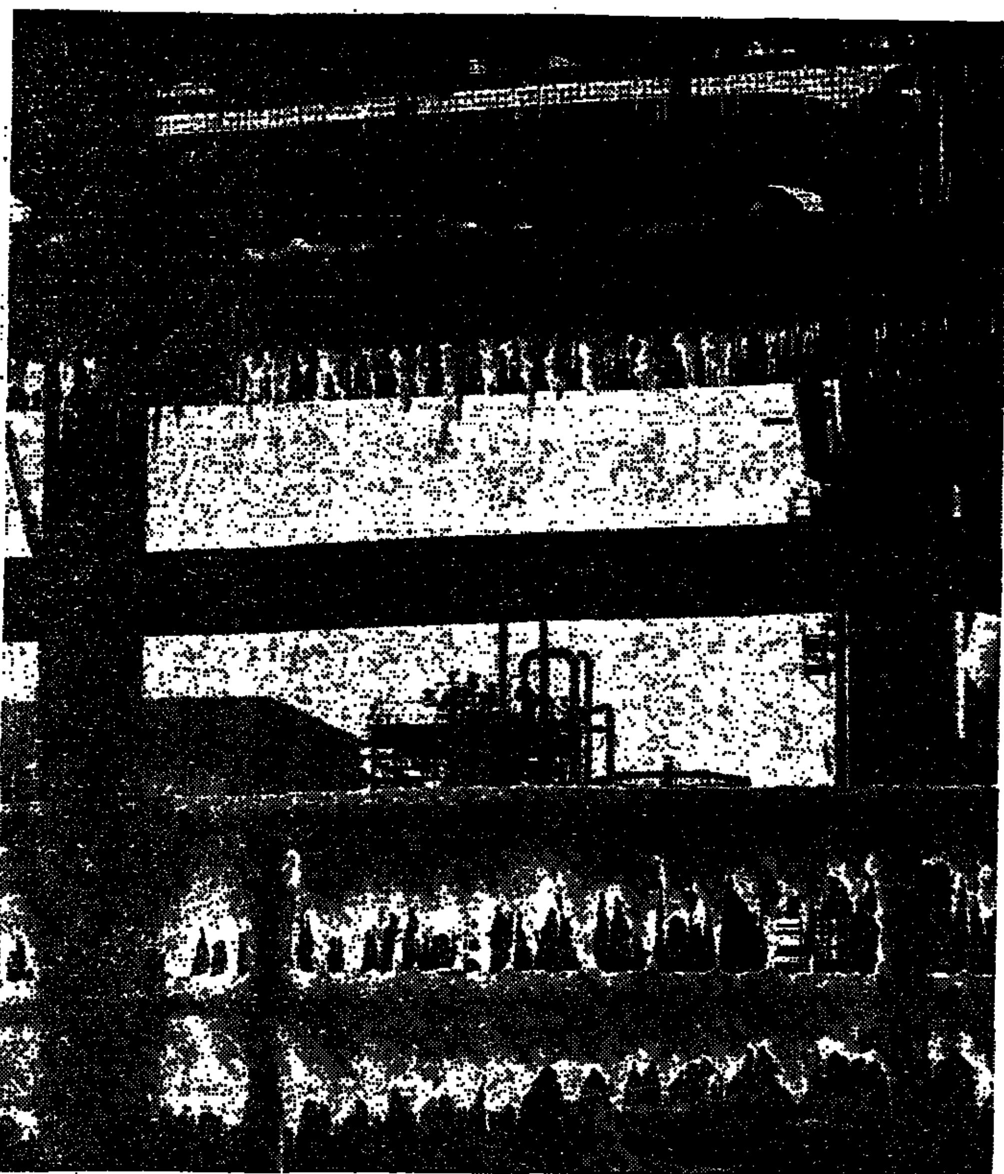
In the car industry, BL has been hit by high absenteeism, and Ford fears that the rail link for transporting engines between Bridgend and Halewood, presently closed because of snow, could be further affected by the train-drivers' action.

British Rail has estimated that the 2-day strike could cost £12m in lost revenue and dramticlly worsen its already serious financial difficulties.

Further industrial action planned for next week would add to the losses and BR fears that some of passengers and freight customers may decide not to return to the railways

BR, which in the middle of last year projected losses for all of 1981 of £140 million has now revised its estimates downwards but could still have lost up to £60 million. The revision was due to the Government's decision last November to increase the Public Service Obligation grant, for socially desirable but uneconomic services, by £110 million.

The dispute could not have come at a worst time for BR as it wrestles with the recession. Passinger business is down 5 per cent, and as much as 9 per cent an some Inter-city routes.



The icicle-clad coke oven plant at British Steel's Port Talbot works.

Steel 'snow scare ploy for cuts'

By Paul Routledge and Tony Hodges

Trade union leaders yesterday attacked the British Steel Corporation's claim that heavy snow has caused losses of £50m to £100m as "plainly absurd".

The unions are to meet the British Steel management next Monday to hear from Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the couporation, details of fresh economies on top of 12,000 job losses already envisaged this year.

But Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the industry's largest union, made clear yesterday that a trade union analysis conducted plant by plant revealed a very different picture from what he called the "fabricated crisis" suggested by British Steel.

He told a press conference: "Mr MacGregor is using the snow and the threat of an American ban on European steel imports as an excuse to re-write his corporate plan and possibly make further cutbacks and works closures.

"As far as the American threat to European steel exports is concerned, Mr MacGregor has deliberately exaggerated the problems that will arise for British Steel."

"Mr MacGregor has fabricated the snow scare and exaggerated the American problem — perhaps to excuse the failure of his corporate plan", Mr Sirs argued.

To talk of further closures now was ludicrous when BSC could not even meet today's customer demand, Mr Sirs said. The corporation had only just announced that it had to import 15,000 tonnes of Brazilian steel to Scunthorpe that could have been supplied by plants such as Consett that were closed last year.

In a report prepared for the Centre for Policy Studies, steel unions have been accused of "attempting to thwart the MacGregor survival plan" at present and preventing efficient development in the past.

By dragging their feet over every previous plant closure the unions had delayed action costing BSC and the country vast sums, lowering manpower productivity, preventing the full implementation of the development strategy and the really modern successful plants, according to Dr Elizabeth Cottrell, the report's author.

"One wonders if the unions will ever learn common sense. It is their own members whom they hurt most by their actions", she adds in her report entitled *The Giant With the Feet of Clay — The British Steel Industry 1945-1981*.

☐ British Steel announced yesterday that it is to manufacture anchor chain for oil rigs and ships at its Scottish plant at Glengarnock, in Ayrshire, thus saving 30 jobs which were set to disappear earlier

Secret talks on Romanian debts

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade, Jan 12

Without any publicity and with a secrecy which usually surrounds such talks — especially so in Romania — Western bankers are believed to have arrived in Bucharest to discuss the state of Romanian debts, and the means of resolving the difficulties in getting them repaid.

How large is the Romanian debt to Western bankers is still the subject of dispute. Optimistic estimates put it at just over $10,000m but the more pessimistic believe it has risen to $15,000m because Romania has been borrowing heavily to repay some of the short term credit as well as to pay for exports.

Many important suppliers of Romanian industry have lately lost all confidence and demanded payment in cash.

This year, between 33 and 50 per cent of Romania's debts, most of them short term will have to be repaid.

Romania's President Ceausescu has blamed his country's economic difficulties on "the steep rise in interest rates", which he said was a new form of colonial exploitation by Western financiers. In a recent speech he accused the bankers of attempting to throw the burden on the shoulders of developing countries.

Meanwhile the Polish authorities have told Western bankers that the Soviet Union is not prepared to provide the remaining interest and principal that Warsaw must pay if the agreement rescheduling $2,400m of bank debt due in 1981 is to be completed, (Peter Norman writes from Brussels).

A team from the Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt, headed by the bank's chief executive Dr Fhans Friderichs, was in Warsaw yesterday their first talks with between the Polish authorities since the military takeover a month ago.

The bankers were told that Poland has been able to reduce the ammount of money it owes from 1981 to less than $300m from the $350m which Warsaw tried to raise as bridging finance from the West shortly before Christmas.

The news that the Soviet Union is refusing to bail cut Poland will come as a Blow to Western bankers. It finally destroys the "umbrella theory", which assumed that Moscow would always be prepared to pay the Western debts of one of its satellites

Five-city air shuttle planned

From Edward Townsend, Seattle, Jan 12

Controversial plans for a consortium of airlines to collaborate on the introduction of a European air shuttle service serving at least five capital cities have been unveilled here by Mr Roy Watts, chief executive of British Airways.

The proposals involve the creation of a single London-based international organization with airlines, in effect, pooling their aircraft. It would administer walk-on, guaranteed-seat shuttle flights between London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Dublin.

Mr Watts, confident that his scheme will win the approval of the British Airways board, is to press his idea further during his term of office this year as chairman of the Association of European Airlines.

He is here this week for the "roll-out" by the Boeing aircraft company of its 757 jet airliner. The latest in a generation of fuel-saving aircraft of which British Airways has ordered 19. The British airline will begin to take delivery of its 757's early next year and the 180-200 seat aircraft is the type that could be used on the proposed Euro-shuttle.

British airways is investing £400m in its 757 fleet and will use the aircraft mostly for its successful domestic shuttle service on which Mr Watts has based his new scheme.

He said: "I have a vision that this is how air travel of the future should be. In the long run, the shuttle offers great benefits to the customer and I think that we should now export the idea."

British Airways, which is expected to make further losses in this financial year of over £100m, was looking continually for new shuttle routes, Mr Watts said.

The five cities chosen would provide a market of about four million passengers a year, twice the size of the present British domestic market.

He also disclosed that British Airways was studying shuttle fares to establish whether there was scope for "a new and more flexible approach" to pricing.

Meanwhile, British Airways has begun a new round of talks with European airlines in an attempt to introduce much reduced one-way tourist fares to main European cities.

☐ The jobs of hundreds of Belfast aircraft workers are pinned firmly on the success of the Boeing 757 twin-jet (Our Belfast correspondent writes). Short-Brothers, the government-owned aerospace company, is heavily involved in production of the new aircraft with contracts worth at least £75m. With expected repeat orders, it could keep sections of the Belfast factories busy into the next century.

Inquiry into Royal Bank leak

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Stock Exchange is believed to be investigating the shares of The Royal Bank of Scotland after leaks of the Monopolies Commission report on the bids.

Jobbers reported that about 500,000 Royal Bank shares were sold late on Friday, the day before Press reports suggested the bids might be blocked. When trade in the shares resumed on Monday they fell 51p to 142p.

Yesterday market men reported some interest in the shares which closed 2p up at 144p and later added another 5p after hours.

Meanwhile Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, a Conservative MP and stockbroker, yesterday called for a full inquiry into "this outrageous leak".

The World Bank 'is no Robin Hood'

By Melvyn Westlake

The new American president of the World Bank appears to have signalled an abrupt change of the bank's direction in a speech in Tokyo. Mr Alden Winship Clausen replaced with pragmatism the grand vision of his predecessor, Mr Robert McNamara.

He said of the bank "It is not in the business of redistributing wealth from one set of countries to another set of countries. It is not the Robin Hood of the international financial set, nor the united way of the development community.

"The Bank is a hard-headed, unsentimental institution that takes a very pragmatic and non-political view."

Some Third World diplomat in London interpreted the speech as a rejection of many of the Brandt Report proposals two years ago

Central Government borrowing on target

By John Whitmore

Further evidence that the Government is on line to meet its borrowing target for the financial year came with yesterday's figure for Central Government borrowing in the nine months to December.

This was £10,246m comparing with the full-year target of no more than £11,500m, but the final quarter traditionally sees the Government accounts close to balance, or even in surplus. Tradition is likely to triumph because during the final quarter, the Government aims to pull in at least a further £2,000m of tax outstanding from last summer's Civil Service dispute.

The Government puts the impact of that dispute so far on the Central Government borrowing requirement at about £3,000m, of which £400m to £450m represents interest payments on the additional short-term borrowing needed due to hold-up in tax revenues.

In December itself, borrowing was £812m., or about £500m. less than it would have been without the collection of back tax. The figure would have been smaller but for late claims for £250m. refunds of value-added tax.

Consolidated fund expenditure has run slightly ahead of target for the first nine months, but, any overshoot for the full year seems likely to be fully matched by higher-than-forecast revenue.

The signs are that the Government should be close to its estimated public sector borrowing requirement of £10,600m. for the full financial year, but it is difficult to predict local authorities needs in the last quater.

Stock Markets

FT Index 524.6 down 6.0
FT Gilts 61.92 down 0.22
FT All Share 306.22 down 2.79
Bargains 13,246

Sterling

$1.8745 down 120 pts
index 90.7 down 0.3

Dollar

Index 108.4 up 0.2
DM 2.2855 up 40 pts

Gold

$388.75 down 25 cents
New York: $412.70

Money

3 mth sterling 15⅛-15½
3 mth Euro $14¼-14
6 mth Euro $15 1/16-14 15/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Barlow Rand	5p to 425p
Collins K	3p to 90p
Elliott B	4p to 96p
Eng & N York	3p to 89p
Farmer SW	4p to 136p
French T	5p to 95p
Grootvlei	3p to 405p
Itoh Bdr	10p to 790p
Lasmo	3p to 397p
Rand Mine Prp	5p to 315p
Sentrust	10p to 412p
SGB Group	8p to 146p
Utd Scientific	5p to 578p
Wadkin	3p to 68p
Willis aber	3p to 371p

Falls

Castlefield	10p to 430p
Churchbury Est	10p to 625p
Damson Oil	30p to 476p
Eurotherm Int	25p to 230p
Fed Land	12p to 148p
Husky Oil	30p to 425p
IU Int	15p to 690p
Kinross	15p to 550p
Middle Wits	15p to 610p
Ranger Oil	18p to 370p
Saatchi	10p to 351p
Standard Chart	13p to 669p
Smiths Ind	10p to 363p
Tunnel Hldgs B	10p to 515p
Venterpost	11p to 391p

CBI lobbies on spending

More pressure for increased Government spending, including some on selected nationalized industries, is likely before the Budget from the Confederation of British Industry (Derek Harris writes). A range of options is being discussed in preparation for final decisions at the January council meeting, after which detailed representations will go to the Chancellor.

An early meeting of the CBI's new steering group to study the effects of unemployment was announced yesterday. The team of 13 — including one woman — is to work under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Cave, chairman of Thorn-EMI. The woman member is Mrs Mary Baker, chairman of the London Tourist Board.

Interest in Sperry

A number of leading British electronic companies are expected to be interested in purchasing Sperry Gyroscope which is up for sale. Sperry Gyroscope employs a total of 3,400 people in Bracknell, Plymouth and Weymouth. Among the companies are Ferranti, GEC, Plessey and British Aerospace.

Japanese prices

Japan's wholesale price index fell in December for the third consecutive month because of the yen's appreciation against the dollar, the Bank of Japan said. The fall was 0.1 per cent in November.

The index was up 1.6 per cent on a year earlier, slipping less than the average for the calendar year 1981.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Lloyd's Liability Ruling

Underwriting agencies at Lloyd's of London should know today which of them willbe liable to share a $100m (£53.3m) insurance bill for some of the 70 ships held up in the Shatt al Arab waterway as a result of the Iran—Iraq war.

Mr Justice Straughton is due to announce his decision today on a dispute involving one of the German-owned ships. The insurance figure is unlikely to be large, but the result should determine which agencies are reliable for claims—those writing War Risk business or those writing Blocking and Trapping. Blocking and Trapping has been a class of business written since the Suez crisis.

The ships have been held up for over a year. They have a total insurance value of around $400m. Some claims have been settled, but those for which Lloyd's are liable are still outstanding until it is decided which agencies bear the risk.

Pound under pressure

The rail shutdown and the threat of a miners' strike again depressed the pound in foreign currency trading yesterday.

It fell a further 1.20 cents to $1.8745 against a stronger dollar to bring the total loss so far this week to 4.45 cents. It also dropped against Continental currencies and the yen. The index measuring sterling's wider international value fell 0.3 to 90.7.

The dollar continued its upward path, supported by higher Eurodollar deposit rates, though profit-taking and a downturn in dollar interest rates later in the day clipped earlier gains.

Sterling Spot rate (close) $ — 2.00, 1.95, 1.90, 1.85, 1.80, 1.75 — J A S O N D J — 1981 1982

The markets remain extremely nervous about the outlook for American interest rates. Many analysts fear a tightening of United States money policy in the wake of poor money supply figures and buoyant credit demand.

☐ The takeover by Habitat, the home furnishings group of Mothercare will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, Mr John Biffen said yesterday. Habitat's shares fell a further 5p to 108p. Many institutions agreed to underwrite the partial cash offer at 125p a share.

☐ The British Clothing Industry Association was formally established yesterday as the voice of the clothing industry, with the transfer of functions of six previously independent trade associations. Mr Norman Sussman will be the chairman.

Brewery purchase

The Manchester Boddingtons' Breweries, with 272 public houses, is buying Oldham Brewery seven miles up the road. It thus acquires 86 more outlets for its modernized plant, on which it has just spent £3.5m.

Fears of Monopolies Commission objections have so far stopped other brewers from intervening. Moreover, Boddingtons is willing to pay £24m, a figure that Oldham's directors and their adviser, merchant banker Kleinwort Benson, could not resist.

Apart from the 1.5 per cent of Oldham's shares held by the board, Whitbread Investment and Allied Breweries are accepting for their own stakes.

Alfa Romeo men agree to lay offs

Unions and workers have approved plans for Alfa Romeo, Italy's second largest car makers, to close its plants for three weeks from January 28 to February 8 to reduce stocks of unsold cars. About 30,000 workers will be laid off. Negotiations are continuing about additional company plans to lay off 7,100 workers throughout the year.

☐ French output of crude steel fell 8.2 per cent to 21.27m tonnes in 1981. Pig iron production last year dropped 9.8 per cent to 17.28m.

TODAY

Building Society monthly statistics. (postponed from Tuesday). Industrial Production - Wales. ACC board meeting. Habitat Mothercare shareholders. Mothercare meetings to approve merger.

Diamond sales drop by 46pc

Diamond sales by the Central Selling Organization fell by 46 per cent last year to $1,472m. Sales in rand were R1,249, a decline of 42 per cent. A weak market brought on by high interest rates and the recession was the main cause, but the CSO's policy of withholding stones to ease the financial strain on dealers was a contributory factor.

Financial Editor page 13

First by-election for Lloyd's

Lloyd's holds its first by-election today to elect a new committee member following the sudden resignation in November of Mr Robert Kiln, one of the most senior members.

Controversial Lloyd's underwriter Mr Ian Posgate who heads Alexander Howden Underwriting and Mr Peter Daniels, managing director of Lambert Brothers are standing for election.

ACC board meets

The 12 directors of Associated Communications Corporation meet today for what many believe could be the last time Lord Grade conducts a full board meeting.

It is now firmly believed that Lord Grade will step aside in favour of Australian Mr Robert Homes a'Court, who will make a full bid for the group. He already owns half the non-voting shares

☐ Swiss unemployment in December jumped to 0.3 per cent from 0.2 per cent in November and 0.2 per cent in December 1980.

S G B figures better than feared

By Margareta Pagano

SGB Group's scaffolding and plant-hire activities [illegible] been severely hit by the recession in the building industry, but full-year [illegible] to September are still [illegible] than expected.

The market [illegible] the group to [illegible] the pretax profit [illegible] to £12.5m, compared with £16.3m last [illegible] estimates of [illegible] £10.5m. Sales fell [illegible]ally to £139.2m, [illegible] 139.5m. So with the [illegible]dend increase to 4.[illegible]ss, making 8p gross, the group's shares rose 8p to 146p.

But it is clear that trading over the year, last December and Janauary SGB made no profit at all - has been very difficult with only the usual seasonal upturn helping the second half. In the first half, profits were down 35 per cent at £5m.

Mr Neville Clifford-Hones, chairman, says there are still few signs of any improvement in the level of activity, but he does believe the recession may have touched bottom.

Trading in the UK divisions has continued to deteriorate. The group, Britain's largest independent scaffolding and plant-hire concern, has cut the workforce by 10 per cent to 6,040, but hopes that further redundancies and reorganization will not be necessary.

Scaffolding, traditionally the core business with 45 per cent of overall profits, is still finding business tough and profits here fell to £4m against £7m.



Mr Neville Clifford-Jones

Stead & Simpson dip

The [illegible] weather has brought [illegible].4 per cent sales increase [illegible] Stead and Simpson, [illegible] countrywide shoe [illegible] up with substantial [illegible] in the motor trade.

[illegible]etax profits for the [illegible] to September fell [illegible].15m to £863,000 as a [illegible] of increased costs and [illegible]re on margins. Turnover rose from £18.3m to [illegible]1m mainly as a result of a [illegible] per cent increase in footwear sales. Motor trading sales stayed almost static at £6.94m against £6.92m last year.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING REQUIREMENT

	Monthly total £m	Cumulative total £m
1980-81		
Nov	2,836	10,862
Dec	2,250	13,112
Jan	−1,755	11,357
Feb	683	12,040
March	918	12,956
1981-82		
April	2,419	2,419
May	2,737	5,156
June	2,265	7,421
July	1,989	9,410
Aug	−102	9,308
Sept	379	9,687
Oct	−426	9,261
Nov	173	9,434
Dec	812	10,246

Lincroft Kilgour returns to dividends and profits

A return to profits and dividends was reported yesterday by Lincroft Kilgour, the London-based cloth merchanting and menswear manufacturing group. Although business remained at a low level in the year to end-September, Lincroft managed to make a trading profit of £143,000, against a loss of £361,000.

With higher investment income and an exchange surplus — there was an exchange deficit last time — there is a pretax profit of £321,000, against a £425,000 loss. Turnover was reduced from £13.19m to £10.58m.

Ordinary shareholders receive a payment of 1.42p gross a share. There was no payment last year.

Grindlays Bank

Grindlays Bank has appointed its deputy chairman, Mr Alexander Ritchie, to the post of group chief executive in a move being seen as an attempt to revitalize the bank which has consistently been *subject to takeover rumours*. For the past year, Grindlays has been run by an eight-man executive committee following the ending of the management contract with Citibank and the return of Mr William Farnsworth to Citibank.

"I would not see my appointment as heralding anything particularly dramatic," Mr Ritchie said yesterday, but added that he hoped to give the group a sense of direction. He said he knew of no plans to change the bank's shareholding structure. Citibank owns 49 per cent and Grindlays Holdings, which is 41 per cent owned by Lloyds Bank, controls the rest.

Gold Fields

Gold Fields of South Africa received R13,243 a kilogramme for its gold in the quarter to the end of last year, an increase of R680 over the previous three months. The average yield fell from 9.8 grammes per tonne to 9.7 and there was a 0.6 per cent increase in *working costs to R45.14 a tonne.*

Ratners profit halved as overheads soar

Rising overheads are overwhelming Ratners (Jewellers), Britain's third largest high street jeweller, Mr Leslie Ratner, the chairman, said yesterday.

Announcing more than halved pretax profits of £234,000 for the six months to October 6, despite an 8 per cent increase in sales to £10.4m, Mr Ratner offered cold comfort for the traditionally strong third quarter because bad weather had disrupted the Christmas trade.

Despite a record Christmas in 1980, profits for the last full year dropped by 35 per cent to £2.22m.

Mr RTatner says that against a shrinking retail jewelry market, the company has increased its market share. This will be especially useful when consumer spending revives.

Sharp rise in first half at Hogg Robinson

By Our Financial Staff

Insurance broker Hogg Robinson has raised pretax profits by more than a third from £2.32m to £3.11m in the half-year to September 30. However, the group is paying an unchanged half-year dividend of 4.29p gross.

Mr Morris Abbott, the chairman, said that in common with most other companies, the year was proving very difficult in many parts of the business. He said that the increase in profits has been achieved despite this, largely because of the broad spread of the group's interests.

Mr Abbott said that higher profits had also come about because of the expansion in the *group's business*, which was reflected in the 26 per cent rise in turnover to £23.6m, and the continuing scrutiny of all cost areas.

"It is particularly satisfying that more than half of this increase in turnover is represented by real growth in brokerage and commission income. The remainder is largely accounted for by the weakening of sterling", he said.

Hogg Robinson's shares yesterday rose 2p to 111p, where they yield 7.7 per cent, assuming that the group pays an unchanged final dividend.

Profit attributable to shareholders rose from £841,000 to £1.14m. This was after taxation up from £1.07m to £1.44m and minority interests increased from £405,000 to £537,000.

Kenning slashes its final dividend

By Philip Robinson

Derbyshire car distributor Kenning Motor Group yesterday more than halved its final dividend on pretax profits which came out just £400,000 fower at £3.5m, on sales little changed at £257m.

But the group figures benefited from a first-time contribution from Zimbabwe where profits more than doubled to £4.5m. In the United Kingdom, losses for the year to the end of last September were trimmed to just under £1m from a first-half figure of £1.7m.

The dividend cut had been expected given the tight margins on cars as a result of cut-throat discounting among competitors. Kenning is paying 2.5p gross final dividend giving a total for the year of 5p against 7.85p last time.

In the stock market the shares closed 6p down, at 67p, at their lowest for the day. Kenning says its good group figures came from the performance of its car sales in Zimbabwe and a substantial turnround in the European results.

During the year it has spent almost £1m closing depots and paying redundancies, but profits on property sales of £267,000 give the group an exceptional item of £697,000.

No further cuts are planned at the moment, but the group says that while United Kingdom trading in the second half showed a considerable improvement over the first half, it should not be assumed that this will be maintained at the same rate.

Courts up 60pc midway

Courts Furnishers, the Surrey-based retailers of household furniture has raised its pretax profit by 60 per cent to £1.6m, despite difficult trading at home. The shares rose 4p to 76p.

Mr Edmund Cohen, the chairman, said yesterday that the group's overseas subsidiaries, in Australia, Fiji, Barbados and Singapore, were responsible for the increased profit.

Turnover went up by nearly 20 per cent to £30.7m and the company says the pattern of strong overseas performance with weak trading in the United Kingdom has continued into the third and fourth quarters. The dividend is held at 2.5p gross.

Group operating profits for the second half of the year should be greater than in the first.

Mr Cohen said the group has no plans to expand its overseas business to Europe or the United States and Canada. The group has restricted its overseas expansion to English-speaking countries since it prefers to keep its lines of communication fully open. "But we have avoided the United States and Canada because we do not like the idea of making losses for several years before making a breakthrough", he said.

Lloyds to finance £80m rig for BNOC

by Peter Wilson-Smith

Lloyds Bank's leasing subsidiary is providing more then £80m for an advanced deep-water drilling rig to be used by the state-owned British National Oil Corporation, in the largest leasing deal ever arranged by a single company in the United Kingdom.

The rig, Ben Ocean Ranger, will be one of the biggest and most sophisticated in the world, able to drill in up to 4,500 feet of water. British Shipbuilders will build it at its Scott Lithgow yard and the order will help to safeguard about 5,000 jobs on Clydeside.

The rig will be chartered by BNOC and its partner, Ben Odeco, through a joint company, St Vincent Drilling, for an initial period of 6½ years. Ben Odeco will supervise building an manage the rig after delivery, expected in March 1984, when BNOC plans to use it in deep waters north and west of the Shetlands. The rig can operate at three times the depth of the largest of the present generation of anchored semi-submersible rigs.

Although there have been larger syndicated leasing deals in the past, this one is ablut £10m larger then the previous biggest by a songle leasing company, and is a further indication of how important leasing has become as a source of finance for capital investment.

In 1980, leasing was used to finance £2,359m of assets *compared with £1,214m in* 1980 and only £130m in 1972.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12¼%, up to £50,000 13¼% over £50,000 13¼%

Stock Markets

Strike worries confine interest to bids

Faced with the prospect of strikes by the train drivers, only the brave or foolhardy were willing to open new positions yesterday.

So turnover was again on the low side with much of the running in equities taken up by bids and company news. The *FT* Index was 7.7 down at 10am, but recovered slightly to close with a net fall on the day of 6 points at 524.6.

Gilts recorded a firmer trend supported by the overnight strength on Wall Street. However, the low level of business saw falls of around £¼ in longs and around £3/16 in shorts.

Banks were again a focal point following reports earlier in the week that the Goverment had turned down the two bids for Royal Bank of Scotland worth almost £500m. Nevertheless, there appeared to be a growing band of supporters who felt there was some reason for doubt, and this was reflected in the price of Royal Bank, which added 7p to 149p.

Meanwhile, Hongkong & Shanghai lost 2p to 137p and Standard Chartered, the other contender, was 13p off at 669p.

Acceptances of the one-for-nine rights issue at Rea Brothers, where the shares are tightly held, were received for only 76.25 per cent of the 1.6m new shares made available. Rea Brothers took the unusual step of pitching the rights issue price at the market rate of 90p. The price closed last night unchanged at 95p.

Sir Hector Laing's resignation from the board of Allied-Lyons renewed speculation that Allied is poised to bid for Huntley & Palmer, but failed to stir that group's shares which were unchanged at 89p. Sir Hector, chairman of United Biscuits, explained that his departure was due solely to a conflict of interest with Allied's increased involvement in the food industry. But on takeover plans he would say only that if a bid goes through then he would have to resign anyway.

Vague rumours of a dawn raid lifted Turner & Newall 5p to 93p yesterday. However, much of the increase can be explained by bullish circulars due from two brokers, Phillips & Drew and Smith Keen Cutler, who both regard the shares as a strong recovery possibility in 1982.

Rio Tinto-Zinc increase its stake in Thos. W. Ward by a few thousand shares, taking its holding above 31 per cent. With acceptances for 3.08 per cent of Ward's shares, RTZ now controls almost 35 per cent of the cement maker. RTZ yesterday sent a letter to shareholders giving details of its increased 230p-a-share bid, which will lapse after January 26. Ward was unchanged at 231p.

There was renewed speculative attention in shares of London & Overseas Freighters — the subject of a dawn raid last month by Indonesian businessman Mr Faisol Hashim who netted just over 20 per cent of the equity. Last night the price rose 3p to 56p amid hoped that Mr Hashim may bid for the remainder or at least a third party may reveal itself.

In the meantime, Habitat's merger with Mothercare received official approval from the Monopolies Commission with Habitat losing 5p at 108p and Mothercare *staying unchanged at 158p.*

Bur Saatchi & Saatchi fell 10p to 351p, still reflecting the possibility of the loss of the lucrative contract with the Conservative Party.

Equity turnover on January 11 was £92.647m (12,001 bargains).

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Bett Bros.(F)	17.65(20.5)	1.71(2.26)	26.01(7.2)	1.9(1.9)	15/3	3.1(3.1)
Caledonian Cine. (I)	5.57(4.73)	0.19(0.52)	—(—)	2(2)	12/2	—(9.0)
Courts (Furn.) (I)	30.69(25.58)	1.64(1.02)	—(—)	—	—(0.25)	
K. O. Boardman (I)	7.28(9.75)	0.014(0.24)	0.02(0.73)	—(—)	—	—(0.25)
Amal. Tin Mines (I)	—(—)	0.21a(0.15a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Investors Capital (F)	—(—)	4.6b(4.5b)	3.26(3.45)	1.6(1.5)	11/3	3.15(3.05)
Hollas Group (I)	15.5(17.67)	0.8(0.855)	4.5(4.1)	2(2)	1/4	—(6.0)
Hogg Robinson (I)	23.6(18.7)	3.11(2.32)	—(—)	3(3)	31/3	—(6.0)
Kenning Mtr (F)	257(242)	3.5(3.9)	11.2(10.2)	1.7(3.7)	1/4	3.5(5.5)
Lincroft Kilgour (F)	10.5(13.19)	0.32(0.42a)	5.1(11.16a)	1.0(—)	1/4	1.0(—)
Oakwood (F)	9.91(9.87)	0.590(0.71)	35.5(25.6)	4.5(4.5)	3/3	6.5(4.5)
Ratners (I)	10.38(9.59)	0.23(0.54)	—(—)	0.6(0.6)	5/3	—(2.3)
SGB (F)	139.2(139.5)	12.5(16.2)	15.7(28.6)	3.3(3)	8/4	5.6(5.3)
Stead & Simpson (I)	19.1(18.3)	0.81(1.15)	—(—)	1(1)	26/2	—(3.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss. b=Gross.

Wall St

New York, Jan 12. — Prices opened lower in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was off 1.71 points to 848.74 shortly after the opening. Monday's close put the Dow at its lowest level since it finished at 844.75 on Nov 19.

Declines led advances 557-171 among the 1,052 issues crossing the tape. Early big board volume amounted to about 2,634,000 shares.

Brokers said they were hoping for some bargain hunting soon to stem the slide that has taken place since the first of the year.

President Reagan was analysing a wide range of options to cut the Federal budget deficit that has been projected at $100,000m in each of the next three years.

[illegible]

Commodities

COPPER was steadier. Afternoon.—Higher grade cash. £853-54; three months £881-81.50. Sales: 4,550 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £849-50 three months. £876-77: Sales: 350 tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash. £849-50: three months £876.50-77.00. Settlement, £850. Sales: 5,950 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £845-47: three months. £872-74 Settlement. £847. Sales 225 tonnes.

TIN was steadier. Afternoon.—Standard cash. £8550-55 a tonne: three months £8025-30 Sales, 450 tonnes. High grade, cash £8550-55 three months £8025-30. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8540-50; three months £8010-20 Settlement. £8550. Sales, 475 tonnes. High grade, cash £8540-50: three months, £8010-20 Settlement. £8550. Sales. Nil tonnes Singapore tin ex-works. $M35.02 a picul.

LEAD was steadier. — Afternoon. — Cash. £314.50-15.50 per tonne: three months. £327.50-28.00. Sales. 2,225 tonnes. Morning. — Cash. £310-10.50: three months. £322-22.50. Settlement £310.50. Sales. 5,650 tonnes.

ZINC was weak. — Afternoon. — Cash. £410-10.50 per tonne: three months. £422-23.50. Sales. 15,450 tonnes. Morning. — Cash. £417-18: three months. £429-29.50. Settlement. £418. Sales, 3,150 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £196.30 ($369.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quietly steady. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot 430.95p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent. 808.50): three months. 446.75p (836.70c). six months. 463.75p (868.50c): one year. 495.70p (928.20c) London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash. 439-30p. three months. 44.5-45.5p Sales. 23 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning — Cash. 432-33p. three months. 447.50-48.50p. *Settlement. 433p Sales. 45 lots.*

ALUMINIUM was firm. — Afternoon — Cash. £584-85 per tonne: three months. £609-60 Sales. 3,175 tonnes. Morning. — Cash. £582-83: three months. £607.50-608.00. Settlement. £583. Sales. 2,775 tonnes.

NICKEL was quietly steady. — Afternoon. — Cash. £2,995-3,000 per tonne: three months. £3,041-44. Sales. 306 tonnes. Morning. — Cash. £2,985-95: three months. £3,045-50. Settlement. £2,995 Sales. 276 tonnes

RUBBER (pence per kilo). — Feb. 50.20-51.00: mch. 51-51.10: Apl-Jne. 52.80-52.90: Jly-Sep. 56.10-56.20: Oct-Dec. 59.30-59.40: Jan-Mch. 62.40-62.50: Apl-Jne. 65.30-65.50 Jly-Sep. 68.50-68.60: Oct-Dec. 71.50-71.60. Sales six at five tonnes: 418 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE. — ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 1131-1134: March 1150-1151: May 1138-1139: July 1131-1132: Sept 1126-1127: Nov 1121-1126: Jan 1118-1130. Sales: 3,421 lots including 21 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton) — March 1215-1216: May 1215-1216: July 1225-1226: Sept 1231-1232: Dec 1240-1242: March 1249-1250: May 1255-1260. Sales: 2,548 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Jan 11) 100.25c: indicator price (Jan 12) 5-day average 100.66c. (US cents per lb.).

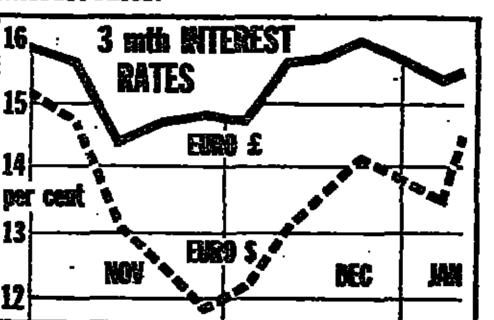
SUGAR — The London daily price of "raws" was £3 higher at £163; the "whites" price was £2 higher at £169. Futures (£ per tonne): March. 173.00-173.10: May. 175.90-176.00: Aug. 179.35-179.40: Oct. 182.75-183.00: Jan. 183.50-184.00. March. 188.75-188.90: May. 189.25-190.50 Sales: 4,555 lots. ISA prices (Jan 11 7: daily 12.50 c; 15-day [illegible]

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rate jitters in New York

New York has got financial markets off to a fine start to 1982 with its latest round of interest rate jitters. Against a background of medium- term uncertainty over dollar interest rates this year, markets tend to respond badly to any piece of faintly discouraging financial news. And so it has been this week. Last Friday's small fall in United States money supply was considered disappointing and the market is already bracing itself for a substantial increase when the next set of weekly figures appears.

While all this obsession with weekly figures may seem to be hyper-sensitive, it is a fact of market life and symptomatic of deeper worries. For whatever the short-term trend in United States money supply figures the fact remains that target growth for the United States money supply this year is once again well below the likely growth in money gdp. In other words, the prospective monetary squeeze remains tight and, as many American observers fear, this means that at some stage in the year there is likely to be at least one round of fresh upward pressure on interest rates.



As over the last couple of days, every time the market takes it into its head that a sharp upward movement in rates may be just around the corner, international funds start to move strongly into the dollar. The reverse side of that coin is downward pressure on other currencies and the need for governments and central banks to reassess their priorities between holding their own domestic interest rates down or follow dollar interest rates up in an effort to bolster their currencies.

The obvious danger for the United Kingdom at the moment is that the worry about a fresh rise in United States interest rates could coincide with a period when domestic labour troubles could put sterling firmly out of favour.

On the basis of the United Kingdom authorities attitude to exchange rate developments last autumn, sterling still has several percentage points of cushion underneath it before the alarm bells start to ring.

The difference this time round, however, is that whereas there were good reasons on the basis of domestic monetary growth for the United Kingdom authorities to support higher interest rates last September, those reasons are probably considerably less compelling this time round.

At the moment, the policy is clearly to see the banking system through the present tax paying season with all the help possible to prevent interest rates from rising, and one suspects that the initial response to any further downward pressure on sterling resulting from higher dollar interest rates would be greater intervention in the foreign exchange markets.

The more interesting question is the response that might be forthcoming should the miners move into a damaging strike. To allow sterling to fall temporarily and bank on a significant correction might be a wiser bet than use of the interest rate lever.

British Steel

Pressure for more cutbacks

It now looks certain that Mr Ian Macgregor's jobs axe will be swinging into action again. The latest bombshell to be dropped by British Steel Corporation's chief is that original production targets at 14.4 million tonnes cannot be maintained and more jobs are likely to go.

How much blame can be laid at the doorstep of Britain's appalling weather conditions, which could cost the Corporation as much as £100m in the current year, is difficult to assess, but damage has been done just at a time when it looked as though industry was getting back on course.

But the anti-dumping suits filed by United States steelmen is far more disturbing because it hits British Steel, as well as other European producers in the profitable specialist products market. Although the action by American steel-makers is going to hurt their action was hardly unexpected. After all they regard the importing of British and other European steel as being unfair competition because the industry is so heavily subsidized.

In the current year BSC expected to sell between 300,000 tonnes and 400,000 tonnes of high quality specialist steel products to the United States while next year the Corporation forcasted exports up by about 100,000 tonnes. In terms of BSC's overall production figures American exports are not large, only two or three per cent.

Monday's statement from Mr MacGregor now looks as though it has been timed to prepare the unions, Government and the public for further cuts in the workforce and plant closures. His plans for a slim-down to about 92,000 by this summer have already taken a knock and the proposed reduction has been deferred to next year. It appears feasible in light of recent events that a further 20,000 could lose their jobs as the Corporation attempts to stem the rising tide of losses caused by the atrocious weather and the United States anti-dumping action.

Mr MacGregor has also forecast a break-even in the financial year 1982-83. As he admitted on Monday a deep shadow has now been cast over that ambition and a reappraisal is taking place over the coming few weeks to see what action has to be taken to put the ailing Corporation back on the rails.

Diamonds

A difficult market

After a year of gloomy tales from diamond dealers the Central Selling Organization yesterday provided hard evidence of how bad the market has been. CSO sales slumped 46 per cent last year to $1,472m, probably below even what De Beers expected. Since the first half figures were 40 per cent lower at $940m, the downward trend appears to have accelerated in the second six months despite a modest rise in American Christmas sales.

The weakness of the market is just another sign of the difficulties facing all tangible assets: high interest rates and the squeeze on disposable incomes are particularly dangerous for a blatant luxury such as diamonds. So large rough stones for investment could barely find buyers, and it was only specialized qualities such as the very small stones cut in Bombay or the new and rising markets of south east Asia and South America which showed any life

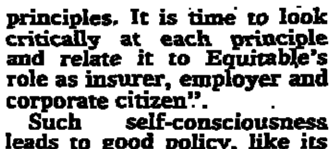
But the poor results were not just caused by low demand. They were also the deliberate outcome ot the CSO's efforts to calm the market and ease some of the pressure in the cutting centres by witholding stones. Sights have been smaller than usual and the syndicate has tried harder to match the stones offered to what dealers can sell. Stocks of rough and polished stones have fallen sharply in the cutting centres.

Du Beers' grip on the market is as strong as ever. But the company must be paying a high price for its determination to maintain its preeminence. Even if De Beers has reduced its own diamond output, the company still stands in the market accepting some 80 per cent of the world's diamond production. The strain must also be felt by Anglo-American, itself suffering from a feeble gold price. Until underlying demand recovers, however, and De Beers can feed more stones to the dealers we should expect more dull news from the CSO.

● The arguments over individual privacy remain largely unresolved in Britain. But in America large corporations are taking the lead.

Cartoon by Stephen Johnson

US business comes clean on personal files



New York

In America, where corporations have a reputation for knowing almost as much about an employee's wife as about the employee himself, the notion of employees' right to privacy may sound as welcome as a Japanese competitor.

And, with the accusatory logic that the innocent have nothing to hide, who would come forward on behalf of workers, especially white-collar executives on whom the most pernicious and personal files would be kept?

Surprisingly, the companies themselves have taken the initiative. In the four years in which employee rights have been advocated by government and business trade groups, nearly 500 American corporations have agreed to limit the amount of information they will demand of employees. They have also vowed to protect what they do receive from unwarranted access from both within and outside the company.

Among the new defenders of employee rights are half of the Fortune 500 industrial giants and major companies depending for their livelihoods on what they know about their customers' personal lives.

Some large corporations in insurance, banking and computerized data retrieval have taken the lead in protecting their employees' privacy in a general effort to protect information gathered about applicants and customers as well as employees.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and IBM began the self-regulation which was willingly followed by Citibank, Chase Manhattan, American Express. Even government contractors like Northrop Corporation, the aerospace manufacturer, have devised ways to isolate the information collected for employee government-security clearances

They seek, as a booklet put out by Equitable notes, "an end to the collection of irrelevant information, not to the collection of all information". Thus with self-control the companies may avoid control from the outside.

An indirect result of the Watergate era, concern about employee rights to privacy led to the Federal Privacy Protection Study Commission, which deliberated for two years before reporting 160 recommendations to protect individuals' privacy.

The commission found much to be corrected in the area of employer-employee relations. But according to Professor David Linowes, its chairman who teaches at the University of Illinois: "The commission recognised this would have a revolutionary effect on business and could upset the delicate operation of routine matters".

"We did not want to be burdensome and so recommended a two-year period when trade associations and businesses themselves could establish their own guidelines". Professor Linowes believes that good progress has been made but more is needed, and favours the omnibus bills being considered by Congress to protect individuals' medical and financial data as a way of bringing uncommitted companies in line.

Edward Cabot, vice-president and associate general counsel at Equitable, also agrees with the need for legislation, but he emphasizes that it cannot provide the same protection as the willing compliance of an employer.

His company's so-called "privacy principles" go back to March 1976, soon after the commission started and the company first became aware of the issues. Cabot headed the company study group which made protection hinge on limiting the amount of information asked for and then letting both employees and insurance applicants see what is recorded and correct or amend it if necessary. The information is kept confidential and destroyed after it is no longer needed.

The key to the commission's report, which is mirrored in Equitable's policy according to Cabot, is to empower individuals to enforce fairness as they see it rather than depend on a government or company body to patrol information gathering.

Evan Hendricks, editor of the Washington newsletter, *Privacy Times*, emphasizes the sensitivity that companies must show to make the protection of privacy work. Pointing to Equitable, he notes that not only was it among the first to establish privacy guidelines but it has also pursued "the little things" which Hendricks believes add up to an effective policy.

'The idea is to have minimum intrusiveness. If information is not needed, it should not be asked for' — Professor David Linowes, chairman of the Federal Privacy Protection Study Commission

Indeed, so proud is the insurer of its work that its pamphlet, printed to celebrate its changed attitude toward privacy, has the ring of a revivalist meeting. It notes that "it is now appropriate three years after the articulation of The Equitable's privacy principles, to evaluate our success in adapting operating procedures to comply with those principles. It is time to look critically at each principle and relate it to Equitable's role as insurer, employer and corporate citizen".

Such self-consciousness leads to good policy, like its system of having benefits claims made by New York employees handled by other offices "so that there can be no opportunity for the 'curious' to gain access to personal information about fellow employees". In addition, the company destroyed a lot of outdated personnel files and rewrote its authorization forms to limit what it could ask for.

What is the information to which an employee should have access? Professor Linowes, whose commission set the guidelines for American corporations says: "The idea is to have minimum intrusiveness. If information is not needed, it should not be asked for or put into the records. An employee need not necessarily see his whole file, especially relating to promotion and job evaluation, but he should know what's being done with the information.

The Government commission guidelines have been taken up by influential trade groups like the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable, while the government is promoting the cause of the guidelines estalished in 1980 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

According to William Fishman, the American negotiator at the OECD discussions: "No other country, including the United Kingdom, approaches the United States compliance."

The Secretary of Commerce has urged endorsement among United States companies and a two-person unit in the Department of Commerce has encouraged more than 140 companies to adopt the guidelines.

Without mentioning employer-employee relations specifically, the OECD document broadly follows the recommendations of the United States commission. According to Arthur Bushkin, who was also on the American neogotiating team at the OECD, The United States preferred to pinpoint different areas of concern, like financial, medical and personnel records, while the Europeans opted for an omnibus approach that left most of the responsibility in the hands of government.

Though the Americans were equally concerned with government intrusion on individual privacy, the Europeans were satisfied to entrust enforcement of individual rights to government.

Professor Linowes says that he is proud that his commission's report was used by the OECD negotiators, but he sees the Europeans as more interested in controlling data flow between countries than the protection of individual rights. Stopping the data flow would of course protect individuals, but not for the issue of civil liberties which motivated the American commission.

American business has been as receptive to the OECD guidelines as to the indigenous programmes. There is the extra incentive of knowing that failure to adopt the OECD procedure may stop the trans-border data flow, as some coutries have threatened.

Those who have followed the progress of American companies on this issue have noted, as did Evan Hendricks, that "This is one of the few areas where business really has tried to get out in front of a social issue".

"Senator Sam Ervin tried for 10 years to get a privacy act passed," according to Professor Linowes. "But not until Waterate did anyone pay any attention".

The force of opinion then produced a freedom of information and privacy Act that allowed individuals to get an unprecedented amount of information out of government, including FBI and CIA files.

Corporate willingness to expose its own flanks grew out of the same reforming mood of the country. And at a time when the Reagan Administration is attempting to curtail individuals' rights to get information from the FBI and CIA on national security grounds, American corporations continue to adhere to the principles to which they agreed.

Frank Lipsius

Equitable's seven principles

● *To ensure its employees' and customers' privacy, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, undertakes to:*

1. Request and use only that personal information which is pertinent to the effective conduct of business.

2. Consider personal information collected and maintained to be of a confidential nature, recognizing our responsibility to provide adequate safeguards to maintain that confidentiality.

3. Refuse to make available, without the knowledge of the individual, personal information outside The Equitable or its subsidiaries, except to provide routine service or as required by law.

4. Make available to employees and agents, upon proper request, any information we maintain on them, recognizing our obligation to protect the privacy of the source of the information.

5. Make available to policy owners and applicants, upon proper request, any information we maintain on them, recognizing our obligation to protect the privacy of the source of the information and, in the case of medical information, supplying that through the individual's designated physician.

6. Correct or delete any information found to be inaccurate, thus recognizing the importance of using timely and accurate information so that action adverse to an individual is not based on erroneous data.

7. Expect all employees and agents to conform to our well-established ethical standards as to the confidentiality of personal information held by The Equitable.

Business Diary: Those BA boxes ● Sea change

British Airways has abandoned what it thought was its pioneering cost-cutting exercise of providing passengers on some of its European routes with carry-on meal boxes.

Now BA cabin staff distribute the meals on board, but they are still packed in the offensive boxes. The reason is that BA has vast stocks of the boxes and cannot afford to throw them away. However, once they have been used up, BA promises that the traditional trays — which themselves are not one of the air traveller's favourite things — will return.

Photograph: Peter Trievnor



Wave power: Geoffrey Searle, incoming chairman of the Association of British Independent Oil Exploration Companies in London yesterday

Could there be something to the suspicions of those who say the Treasury cooks the nations books? Following the acquisition of the Civil Service Department, the Treasury now employs 20 times as many cooks and other catering staff as it does economists — 1300 compared with 65.

Field duties

Geoffrey Searle is a man much concerned with politics at the moment, but it isn't "SDP" that bothers him, so much as "SPD", short for Supplementary Petroleum Duty.

Searle is the new chairman of the Association of British Independent Oil Exploration Companies (BRINDEX), which is about 40 of the small companies outside the big boys of Offshore Operators'.

Chairman of London and Scottish Marine Oil, Searle takes over at BRINDEX from Rab Suttill, chairman of Thomson North Sea, in what promises to be a bracing year for the smaller North Sea oilseekers. His deputy is John Leonard, chairman of Carless, Capel & Leonard.

The eighth round of licences is likely to be whacked out later this year, says Searle, who is pleased that last year's seventh round of licenses gave a fair go to British and, particularly, the smaller British explorers.

However, like Suttill before him, Searle was not at all amused by the supplementary Petroleum Duty that was then slapped on anybody who found oil.

Searle said yesterday "It's very odd to me and to many of the new British companies who have come in (to the North Sea), that the Government having encouraged more British companies to be formed and to come in, should immediately afterwards increase the taxes to discourage these same companies."

Me Jane

Having revealed last month that Jancis Robinson was to quit her job as editor of Consumers' Association's *Which? Wine Guide* and *Which? Wine Monthly*, it is a pleasure to record that she is to be succeeded by Jane MacQuitty, hitherto manager of the food and wine section of *House and Garden*. It was regrettable that the new recruit could not have been given a more auspicious send-off. Not only did CA send out a muzzy photograph which made the poor girl look like an advanced case of delirium temens, but the press release CA is putting out also spells wrongly the only wine it mentions.

No doubt standards will be raised when Miss MacQuitty, who was not only both Glenfiddich Wine Writer and Whisky Writer of 1981 but who at 27 was also the youngest ever to win such an award, takes up her appointment in March.

London bus conductors liked Ken Livingstone's fare deal. But for a different reason to most of us. One of them said: "All the fights late at night start when you ask a drunk for 50p or so for his fare home. He resists. But now you ask him for a mere 20p and he's not so mad. Almost like a lamb in comparison."

Ross Davies

Wallchart

TO SIGNIFY A BRIGHTER, MORE OPTIMISTIC APPROACH TO 1982, I'VE DECIDED TO DRESS ACCORDINGLY.....

.....BUT I'VE ALSO HAD MY CHARCOAL GREY DRY-CLEANED, JUST IN CASE.....

GLYN WALL.

28	29	34	35	90	6693	6713	6714	6736	6744	10446	10448	10459	10461	10462
91	110	349	356	386	6746	6752	6753	6769	6773	10470	10471	10475	10485	10488
387	363	391	490	584	6782	6808	6809	6812	6860	10491	10492	10498	10500	10501
585	594	779	780	870	6889	6902	6909	6971	6982	10502	10503	10505	10507	10524
946	1234	1236	1538	1708	6999	7000	7002	7003	7004	10525	10561	10567	10575	10577
1734	1932	1934	1985	2041	7015	7019	7020	7022	7076	10582	10584	10590	10595	10599
2072	2077	2149	2197	2262	7082	7103	7118	7129	7137	10600	10601	10605	10612	10615
2264	2287	2288	2354	2449	7171	7216	7239	7240	7252	10630	10631	10643	10644	10645
2450	2459	2462	2463	2463	7267	7270	7300	7543	7576	10647	10648	10649	10702	10761
2484	2487	2488	2489	2490	7578	7597	7598	7602	7603	10769	10771	10772	10834	10837
2583	2584	2592	2594	3108	7644	7645	7653	7673	7708	10840	10850	10854	10855	10860
3109	3116	3117	3230	3234	7753	7776	7777	7817	7825	10861	10866	10867	10868	10869
3278	3279	3287	3292	3428	7830	7832	7833	7968	7981	10891	10901	10902	10904	10905
3429	3430	3434	3497	3498	8162	8163	8288	8293	8295	10907	10908	10913	10914	10915
3500	3567	3571	3572	3575	8297	8317	8331	8345	8346	10916	10917	10922	10924	10925
3612	3614	3627	3715	3732	8347	8404	8408	8420	8432	10945	10946	10948	10950	10954
3734	3747	3800	3833	3933	8444	8467	8468	8475	8478	10958	10965	10980	10991	11018
3836	3998	3999	4000	4003	8479	8480	8481	8485	8499	11019	11020	11031	11032	11033
4005	4007	4296	4319	4363	8500	8501	8504	8512	8518	11034	11041	11042	11043	11047
4368	4369	4373	4374	4382	8550	8556	8609	8665	8828	11109	11111	11191	11192	11212
4386	4388	4389	4408	4573	8833	8912	9055	9059	9073	11215	11223	11243	11244	11288
4577	4578	4579	4610	4616	9074	9076	9080	9084	9085	11294	11295	11296	11301	11335
4633	4637	4639	4640	4646	9088	9091	9093	9101	9109	11336	11350	11351	11352	11462
4698	4741	4827	4899	4967	9160	9218	9226	9232	9233	11475	11476	11488	11490	11492
4968	4970	5321	5380	5460	9235	9241	9254	9259	9260	11494	11497	11498	11499	11509
5466	5557	5559	5575	5577	9261	9262	9263	9273	9290	11514	11515	11519	11520	11521
5579	5628	5629	5636	5637	9380	9453	9454	9456	9457	11522	11525	11527	11534	11536
5641	5643	5663	5666	5667	9490	9491	9516	9517	9605	11537	11548	11553	11556	11564
5674	5695	5741	5753	5755	9631	9634	9635	9644	9645	11573	11603	11604	11605	11606
5776	5800	5825	5826	5847	9650	9651	9652	9664	9666	11609	11611	11632	11635	11644
5850	5883	5909	5933	5936	9759	9809	9819	9820	9822	11681	11682	11698	11723	11759
5944	5945	6123	6324	6356	9843	9868	9873	9875	9879	11760	11764	11766	11767	11768
6395	6430	6432	6441	6442	9881	9908	10144	10151	10155	11774	11775	11784	11846	11856
6443	6522	6527	6609	6615	10136	10171	10207	10252	10333	11869	11870	11874	11924	11925
6618	6619	6650	6656	6659	10368	10437	10438	10440	10444	11789				

Stock Exchange Prices

Little interest

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 11. Dealings End Jan 22. § Contango Day, Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	21	Do A	35	..	4.0	11.3	3.1
262	178	Martin News	250	• -1	13.9	5.5	5.9
270	209	Martonair	216	..	10.9	5.0	12.6
74	48	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	215	-1	5.6	2.6	10.7
224	128	Metal Box	162	..	16.5	10.2	14.2
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.5
25	12	Metloy	14	..	0.1	1.0	..

T — Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	20		..e	..	6.0
121	55	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
24½	10[illegible]	Takeda BDR	£23[illegible]	+[illegible]	17.6	0.7	25.7
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½	..	..	..	..
404	316	Tarmac Ltd	398	-6	23.3	5.8	6.8

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 12	Market rates (close) January 12	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8720-8850	$1.8740-8750	0.30-0.20c prem	0.47-0.37c prem
Montreal	$2.2300-2430	$2.2320-2330	0.05-0.05c prem	0.15-0.35c disc
Amsterdam	4.68-74¼f	4.69-70¼f	2⅛-1⅞c prem	5⅛-4⅞c prem
Brussels	72.70-73.60f	72.80-90f	35-55c disc	100-140c disc
Copenhagen	13.97-14.08k	13.97-99k	250-160ore prem	380-240ore prem
Dublin	1.2105-2225p	1.2125-2140p	15-35p disc	70-95p disc
Frankfurt	4.28-32m	4.28¾-29¼m	2⅛-1⅞pf prem	5⅞-4⅞pf prem
Lisbon	123.50-125.00e	124.15-45e	35-165c disc	120-410c disc
Madrid	184.00-186.00p	184.50-70p	25-50c disc	75-115c disc
Milan	2290-2310lr	2293½-95½lr	9¼-12¼lr disc	37-41lr disc
Oslo	10.95-11.03k	10.95-97k	235-125ore prem	460-340ore prem
Paris	10.86-97f	10.86¾-87¾f	¼-1¼c disc	3¾-4¾c disc
Stockholm	10.52-58k	10.52-54k	315-245ore prem	720-630ore prem
Tokyo	416-23y	417½-18½y	3.55-3.20y prem	9.05-8.70y prem
Vienna	30.00-25sch	30.02-07sch	15-11gro prem	39-32gro prem
Zurich	3.47-52f	3.47½-48½f	2⅛-1⅞c prem	5¾-5¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.3 at 90.7

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14½ Low 13½

Week Fixed: 14⅝-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14½	2 months	14⅜
3 months	14⁹⁄₁₆	3 months	14⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14½-14¹³⁄₃₂	1 month	15½
2 months	14½-14⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	15½
3 months	14⅝-14¹⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	15½
6 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₃₂	6 months	15

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16⅝-16⅛	7 months	15⅞-15⅝
2 months	16¼-16	8 months	15⅞-15⅝
3 months	16⅛-15⅞	9 months	15⅞-15⅝
4 months	16⅛-15⅞	10 months	15⅞-15⅝
5 months	16-15¾	11 months	15⅞-15⅝
6 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	15⅞-15⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15⅛-15	6 months	15½-15⅜
3 months	15½-15⅜	12 months	15⁹⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅞	3 months	15½
7 days	14⅞	6 months	15½-15⅜
1 month	15¼	1 year	15¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15-14½ Close 14½

1 week	15-14¾	6 months	15⅝-15½
1 month	15¼-15⅛	9 months	15⁹⁄₁₆-15⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	15⅝-15½	12 months	15⁹⁄₁₆-15⁷⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16 6 months 16

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6700-1.6850
Bahrein	0.7055-0.7085
Finland	8.2560-8.2960
Greece	109.15-111.15
Hongkong	10.8530-10.8930
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5290-0.5320
Malaysia	4.1960-4.2260
Mexico	48.60-50.10
New Zealand	2.2865-2.3065
Saudi Arabia	6.3980-6.4280
Singapore	3.8295-3.8595
South Africa	1.8060-1.8310

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5420-1.5440
† Canada	1.1910-1.1912
Netherlands	2.5000-2.5030
Belgium	38.80-38.85
Denmark	7.4650-7.4700
West Germany	2.2850-2.2860
Portugal	66.25-66.40
Spain	98.55-98.65
Italy	1223-1224
Norway	5.8530-5.8550
France	5.7940-5.7990
Sweden	5.6155-5.6175
Japan	222.75-222.90
Austria	16.03-16.05
Switzerland	1.8550-1.8570

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8396-0.8398

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13; seven days, 13¹³⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆; one month, 13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 14-14¼; six months, 14¹⁵⁄₁₆-15³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $389.25 (an ounce); pm, $389 close, $388.75.
Krugerrand (per coin): $402-404 (£213.6-214.6).
Sovereigns (new): $95.5-96.5 (£50.75-51.25).

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
38	27½	Calcutta Elec	38	..	9.1	24.0	
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31	..	500	16.1	
33	20	Gt Nthn Tele	£33	..	150	4.5	12.4
285	150	Imp Cont Gas	201	..	11.9	5.9	12.7
148	93	Milford Docks	136	.	0.7	0.5	..
193	122	Nesco Inv	125		10.0	8.0	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31		500	16.1	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	62
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	97-1
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	214-1
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	33
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	225-3
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	86
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	83
Exco International 10p Ord (140)	178-2
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	58-1
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	97-1
Rayters £1 Ord (150a)	155-3
Moray Firth Exp	98-2
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	298
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	150
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	16
Peek Holings 7p Ord	8
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	63
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	117
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	32
Do 14/20% 1988-68 Ln (ak)	89

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
ICL (25‡)	Feb 12	7½ prem-1
Kwik Save Disc (180)		34 prem-2
Rea Bros (90‡)	Feb 10	95f
Wearwell (50‡)	Feb 19	4 prem-1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

هكذا من الأصل

Cricket

England will play a semi-fit Botham in their final thrust

From Richard Streeton
Madras, Jan 12

England intend to select Ian Botham even if he is only 80 per cent fit when the fifth Test match with India starts here tomorrow. Botham's presence is felt to be so vital to England's effort to level the series that the tour selectors are willing to include him in the hope that he might contribute something as a batsman and could be strong enough to bowl before the game is completed.

Botham still had a high temperature today from the virus infection which has laid him low, after spending the night sweating profusely. Botham himself is determined to play, which to anyone who knows the man probably settles the issue. This particular type of virus infection can pass as rapidly as it strikes a man down, though the patient, inevitably, is left weak.

Apart from the odd bout of asthma, Botham has hardly had a day's illness in his life. Like so many strong men in these circumstances one gathers he is proving both a bad patient and a puzzled one. It speaks volumes as to his worth to England that the selectors would be prepared to gamble on a semi-fit player. As Fletcher, the captain, put it: "He is irreplaceable to us as batsman or bowler, even though at the same time, I believe we can still win this game if the worst happens and it really does prove impossible to pick him."

England named 13 of the original 16-strong touring party today as candidates for tomorrow's match. Compared with the side in last week's fourth Test in Calcutta, Allott and Dilley definitely come in for Boycott and Emburey. Cook stands by to play if Botham does not. There was better news this morning of Taylor, who was able to practise after his nose and throat problems but Richards will keep wicket if Taylor has any relapse.

All these matters will be resolved while most people in England are still asleep and it is superfluous to enlarge on them at any length. If Botham does play, the plan is for Tavare to open with Gooch and for Fletcher to bat at no 3. Tavare has not opened in first class cricket for five years, although he has done so for Kent in limited overs' matches. Tavare does not mind the responsibility but hopes England win the toss, as he does not enjoy having to come off the field and reemerge 10 minutes later to bat.

By leaning over backwards to include Botham in the team, England have at long last faced up to the fact that they are not going to dismiss India on Indian pitches with fewer than five main bowlers. For the fates to foil England's intent now would indeed be an ironic twist. Nor does England's eleventh hour change of thinking end there. Allott's virtues have finally been recognized and he will share the new ball with Willis on a pitch which has been interpreted as likely to aid pace and bounce.

Lever, who has lost both accuracy and hostility in recent weeks, is omitted and the third fast bowling place goes to Dilley, whose greater speed, it is hoped, will offset some recent waywardness in direction.

Various circumstances have combined to prevent Fletcher seeing a great deal of Allott in match play on this tour. The Lancashire bowler's form at Jamshedpur last weekend was something of a revelation to the captain when he had the chance to watch him from sideways on. Fletcher today was generous in his appraisal of Allott. "He seems to have gained half a yard in pace and can now bowl a bouncer that can make people hop about a bit."

To many onlookers on this tour Allott's greatest virtue has been his ability to bowl straight and to sustain his effort. So far in this series the prime fault of England's quicker bowlers has been that they have bowled far too many balls that can either be left alone or punished with confidence. England now look better equipped than India in this match if the wicket really does contain some life. Even Gavaskar, around whom India's batting revolves, has looked unsettled against the occasional ball that has forced him to hurry his stroke in the earlier games.

Botham, of course, is so richly endowed with natural aptitude that England are perfectly correct to want him to play regardless of his state of health early in the match. The itinerary has given Cook few chances since the Test programme began and his game, inevitably, had touches of rustiness about it in Jamshedpur, much as it would be thoroughly deserved if he did win his first cap. This touring team have been extremely fortunate in the way that the reserves have borne up, with Cook, Richards and Allott all contributing a great deal to the party's overall spirit in spite of not getting as much cricket as they would have liked.


Botham: determined to play

India seem certain to omit Gopal Sharma, the off-spinner, from their 12, meaning that the all-rounder, Yashpal Sharma, will play and that Pranob Roy and Ashok Malhotra will make their Test debuts.

Fletcher did not think India were any stronger for having dropped the aggressive Srikkanth from their side. Srikkanth may always have been giving the bowlers a chance but if he stayed two or more hours it would mean he had sixty plus to his credit. Most people see the inclusion of Roy and Yashpal Sharma, who bowls medium pace, as an indication that India are intent on another draw, and they could be right. Tomorrow's match represents England's final chance to keep the rubber alive, with everyone unanimous that the sixth Test in Kanpur will be drawn, five years ago under Greig, England clinched the series when they won in the heat and high humidity at the Chepauk ground here by an innings and 200 runs in a game made notorious for the so-called Vaseline incident, with Lever accused of all sorts of machinations. With or without a partially fit Botham they are going to find it much harder this time. That dreadful last afternoon batting collapse in Bombay that cost England the first Test will surely haunt Fletcher and his team.

ENGLAND (from): G A Gooch, C J Tavare, G Cook, M W Gatting, D I Gower, K W R Fletcher (captain), I T Botham, C J Richards, R W Taylor, G R Dilley, P J W Allott, D L Underwood, R G D Willis.
INDIA (from): S M Gavaskar (captain), P Roy, D B Vengsarkar, G R Viswanath, A Malhotra, Y Sharma, R J Shastri, Kapil Dev, S M H Kirmani, S Madan Lal, G Sharma, D R Doshi.

W Indies ease into finals

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 12

Pakistan, playing under floodlights for the first time, were no match for West Indies here today, losing their one-day game in the World Series Cup, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, by seven wickets.

Needing 192 to win, West Indies got the runs with 7.5 overs to spare. The result ensures West Indies of their customary place in the finals of the competition and keeps alive, albeit faintly, Australia's hopes of joining them there.

Pakistan, without Majid, who has hurt his back, Mudassar, who has a finger injury, and Sarfraz, who complains of finding the white ball difficult to see under the lights, were heavily outgunned today. Needing 250 to make a close match of it, in perfect conditions for batting, they were never going to get them after being 32 for three with Zaheer out for one.

Pakistan's fielding was nothing like as good as against Australia last Saturday — on winning the toss they opted to use the natural light for batting and to field after sunset — and they found Greenidge, Richards and Lloyd in punishing form with the bat.

Should the same two sides meet in the finals, which are over the best of five matches, the first of them at the end of next week, Pakistan will have to bat to the best of their ability if they are to have any chance. This, today, they failed to do. Having started as though they might, they were glad in the end to make even as many as they did.

Two of Pakistan's firt three batsmen, Mansoor and Zaheer, were run out. At 75 for five, with Miandad and Saleem also gone, the game was in need of someone to save it, which, to some extent, Imran, helped by Wasim Raja and Tahir Naqash, did.

Imran's 62 not out was a splendid innings. He has a considerable following in Australia, where the female of the species are greatly taken by him. He is also a fine cricketer.

When West Indies batted, Pakistan's total was soon made to look meagre. Greenidge went off with a rush, despite a groggy knee, and for a while Richards played as only he can.

Richards, for him, is having a moderate tour, with an average below 30 in the representative matches. At Melbourne last Saturday, on a fairly disreputable wicket, he had a fearful struggle making 32. Today, if not for long, he was the master again. By the time he got bored — he was bowled having a swing — he and Greenidge had put the result beyond doubt.

In Adelaide last month, when Pakistan were in as much trouble against West Indies as they were today, Miandad, as a last resort, brought Wasim Raja on to bowl his leg breaks. With four for 25, Wasim won the match against all the odds.

Coming on tonight at 63 for one, in only the thirteenth over, he again bowled well, but not as well as that. It was fun to see him spinning the ball and making it bounce. Purveyors of leg breaks are becoming almost as scarce in Australia as they are in England.

The attendance was 10,995, not counting the Bunny Club girls who provided the entertainment during the dinner hour with almost naked tugs of war among themselves.

PAKISTAN

Mohsin Khan, b Marshall	12
Mansoor Akhtar, run out	13
Zaheer Abbas, run out	1
*Javed Miandad, c Dujon, b Garner	26
Wasim Raja, c Logie, b Roberts	33
Saleem Malik, b Garner	0
Imran Khan, not out	62
Ejaz Faqih, b Garner	5
Tahir Naqash, not out	23
Extras (b1, lb5, w7, nb3)	16
Total (7 wkts, 50 overs)	191

† Wasim Bari and Sikander Bakht did not bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-26, 2-32, 3-32, 4-75, 5-75, 6-122, 7-144.
BOWLING: Holding, 10-1-37-0; Roberts, 10-0-47-1; Marshall, 10-1-33-1; Garner, 10-1-17-3; Richards, 10-0-41-0;

WEST INDIES

C. G. Greenidge, l-b-w, b Imran Khan	64
D. L. Haynes, b Imran Khan	2
I. V. A. Richards, b Tahir Naqash	41
*C. H. Lloyd, not out	35
H. A. R. Gomes, not out	15
Extras (lb5, w5, nb5)	15
Total (3 wkts, 42.1 overs)	182

† P. J. Dujon, A. Logie, M. D. Marshall, A. M. E. Roberts, M. Holding and J. Garner did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-37, 2-107, 3-155.
BOWLING: Imran, 10-0-42-2; Sikander, 7-1-40-0; Raja, 9.1-0-37-0; Tahir, 10-0-31-1; Ejaz, 6-0-27-0.

	P	W	L	Pts
West Indies	7	5	2	10
Pakistan	8	4	4	8
Australia	7	2	5	4

English women top table

Auckland, Jan 12, — England and New Zealand share the lead in the points table after victories in the women's World Cup today. New Zealand thrashed an International XI by 184 runs and England beat India by four wickets.

Barbara Bevege hit 101 — the first century of the competition — as the host country ran up 244 for six off their 60 overs. The International XI's innings never got off the ground. Lyn Thomas, with 15, and Rhonda Kendall, who made 22, were the only players to reach double figures out of a total of 60 for nine.

India were bowled out for 112 in the fifty third over of their tie against England, Shanta Rangaswami holding the innings together with a sound 50. England were made to work hard for their victory despite a second-wicket stand of 62 between Megan Lear, who was top scorer with 43, and Sue Goatman.

INDIA

J. Banerjee, run out	17
V. Bhagat, c Lear, b Tedstone	1
S. Kulkarni, c Flint, b Brittin	7
A. Gurjar, c Bakewell, b Hullah	4
S. Rangaswami, b Hullah	50
N. Barve, lbw, b Brittin	9
R. Dholakia, b Starling	6
D. Edulji, run out	4
L. Bhattacharyia, c Brittin, b Bakewell	0
S. Sridhar, run out	1
S. Chakraborty, not out	4
extras (b-2, lb-5, w-2)	9
Total (52.2 overs)	112

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—18, 3—23, 4—46, 5—63, 6—80, 7—84, 8—94, 9—102, 10—112.
BOWLING: Tedstone, 12-2-27-1; Starling, 12-5-20-1; Hullah, 9.2-5-5-2; Bakewell, 11-1-29-1; Brittin, 7-1-20-2; Watmough, 1-0-2-0

ENGLAND

J. Brittin, b Rangaswami	0
S. Goatman, b Edulji	22
M Lear, lbw, b, Kulkarni	43
J. Southgate, lbw, b Chakraborty	24
G. Watmough, b Edulji	11
R. Heyhoe-Flint, not out	1
E. Bakewell, st Dholakia, b Edulji	3
J. Tedstone, not out	4
Extras (b-1, lb-4, w-1)	6
Total (6 wickets, 36 overs)	114

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—62, 3—76, 4—101, 5—105, 6—110.
BOWLING: Rangaswami, 8-1-21-1; Sridhar, 6-1-27-0; Edulji, 12-1-31-3; Chakraborty, 7-1-17-1; Kulkarni, 3-1-12-1.

New Zealand 244 for six (B. Bevege 101, L. Murdoch 69, R Kendall 48; International XI 60 for nine.

Surrey start youth scheme

Surrey have launched a youth scheme which they hope will not only find nine to 19-year-olds good enough to play for the county, but also unearth those talented enough to reach the top in Test cricket.

Micky Stewart, manager of the county side, welcomed the new sponsorship by the Nestle company which will make available group coaching, individual tuition, regional squads, county squads and national recognition.

It will be known as the Nescafe award scheme and be worth £17,000 over three years, with money available for the best young players to continue their cricket tuition in overseas countries during the winter.

"Some 2,500 youngsters will be involved at the start", Stewart said. "These young players will be able to go right through from the grass roots to Test cricket."

Perth: Sheffield Shield: Tasmania 234 and 279 (S. Saunders 106, R. Jeffery 67; T. Hogan 4 for 64); Western Australia 328 and 186 for five (G. Shipperd 67). Western Australia won by 5 wickets.

Hockey

Pakistan make point as Germany fade

From Sydney Friskin
Bombay, Jan 12

Pakistan 3 West Germany 1

At the end of a hectic fortnight of sweat and toil, Pakistan were again sitting on top of the world. Their victory over West Germany today before 35,000 spectators, enabled them to take back to their country the symbol of hockey supremacy which they themselves had donated in 1971.

Pakistan won the World Cup in Buenos Aires four years ago, and also in its inaugural year, 1971. But in this tournament they had a point to prove. It was for them a period of restoration after losing the Champions' Trophy on their own soil last January. This event was also inaugurated by Pakistan in 1978, and they will try to retrieve it from the Netherlands when the event is held at Amstelveen, near Amsterdam, in June this year.

Air Marshal Nur Khan, the President of the Pakistan Hockey Federation, said that today's final was the most one-sided he had ever seen, and few would disagree with him. For about 10 minutes the Germans played superb hockey. Within five minutes they were in the lead but the pleasure they gave was ephemeral and the cost of desperate tackling, prohibitive. In the end they were overwhelmed by the proliferation of Pakistan's attacks.

After forcing an abortive short corner in the first minute West Germany scored in the fifth through Heiner Dopp, who received a pass from the right, swerved past the Pakistani rightback and pushed the ball beyond the reach of the goalkeeper. In this period of German ascendancy, they did not fully exploit the uncertainty in Pakistan's deep defence.

There followed a fierce counter-offensive by Pakistan, but they took a long time to translate opportunity into goals. Samiullah, their outside left, fired a shot well off the target, Manzoor-ul-Hassan hit wide from a short corner and Manzoor Hussain lost control with only the goalkeeper to beat. But the German defence began to wilt under pressure and in the 26th minute Pakistan drew level.

A long corner gave way to another and in a fierce scramble in front of goal Hassan Sardar pushed the ball into goal. A couple of minutes later Manzoor Hussain, the inside right, raced through on his own to score Pakistan's second goal and they went into the interval with their confidence restored.

German hopes receded in the fifth minute of the second half, when Pakistan increased their lead through a penalty stroke converted by Kalimullah. The offender in this case was the German captain, Michael Peter, who could not get his body out of the way of a shot by Hanif after the goalkeeper had saved from Hassan Sardar.

Later incidents detracted from the game as a spectacle. Injuries to Schmidt and Cannenberg aroused German wrath. Michael Peter, their captain, put under temporary suspension for dissent and attempts by the Germans to recover lost ground were beaten back.

PAKISTAN: Shahid Ali Khan, Manzoor-ul-Hassan, Qasim Zia, A Rashid, Akhtar Rasool, Saeed Ahmed, Kalimullah, Manzoor Hussain (sub., Selim Sherwani) Hassan Sadar, Hanif Khan, Samiullah.
WEST GERMANY:—C Bassemir, M Peter, G Bachmann, R Lange, H Mootag, P Canienenberg, S Blocher, E Schmidt, U H'a'nel, H Dopp, A Wistuba.
Umpires: A. Renaud (France) and H. Servetto (Argentina)
FINAL PLACINGS: 1, Pakistan; 2, West Germany; 3, Australia; 4, Netherlands; 5, India; 6, Soviet Union; 7, New Zealand; 8, Poland; 9, England, 10, Malaysia; 11, Spain; 12, Argentina.

Rugby League

Hull final breaks record

By Keith Macklin

With ten days of ticket selling still to go, the Humberside derby John Player Trophy final, at Headingley, has already broken two records. More than 20,000 tickets for the Hull v Hull KR game have been sold, beating, by a considerable margin, the present record attendance of 12,820 for a John Player final and the attendance of 13,416, which is the highest attendance at a game in the competition other than the final.

David Howes, the publicity officer of the Rugby League, stressed again yesterday that the final on Saturday week is strickly all ticket and no money will be taken at the turnstiles.

John McDonald, of Wigan, is the Grade I referee charged with deciding the fate of the Under 24 international between Great Britain and France which is due to be played on Saturday. Mr McDonald will tomorrow inspect the Leigh ground, which has more than 300 bales of straw ready for a thaw, and if he gives the thumbs down the game will be switched to Headingley.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

1981/82 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd. Aylesbury. Bucks 0296-5941			
72.3	57.1	American Grwth	59.5	64.0e	2.27
54.4	40.8	Capital	38.3	41.5	4.10
64.3	54.8	General	58.8	63.6	4.88
107.8	97.8	Gilt & Fixed Int	94.7	99.7e	13.14
40.6	33.0	Income	36.1	39.1e	9.56
107.1	94.4	Worldwide	106.4	112.6e	5.90
58.9	51.0	Investment	51.0	55.1	4.36
93.4	80.3	Equitas Prog	82.1	88.8e	4.61
		Alben Trust Managers.			
		Bath House, London EC1A 2EU 01-236 5080			
109.7	93.5	Alben Trust* (5)	98.9	108.3e	5.05
84.2	73.7	Do Inc* (3)	74.6	80.2	9.39
		Allied Hambro Group Ltd.			
		Hambro Hse., Hutton, Essex. 0277 211459/230128			
111.0	93.4	Allied Capital	97.8	104.6	4.77
99.7	87.0	Do Int	89.9	96.0e	5.60
86.0	74.8	Brit Inds	76.3	81.6	6.54
57.9	49.6	Growth & Inc	55.7	59.6e	4.19
51.3	43.8	Elec & Ind Dev	46.8	50.1	4.79
73.7	65.9	Met Min & Cmdty	61.6	65.9	6.67
88.7	78.3	High Income	82.5	88.3	7.28
51.2	44.3	Equity Income	45.9	49.1e	7.82
92.5	69.8	Far East Exempt	78.2	81.3e	1.34
157.3	118.6	U S A.Exempt	133.0	138.3	2.84
33.5	25.0	Japan Fund	29.1	31.2e	0.63
42.0	34.9	International	35.7	38.2	2.41
75.0	60.0	HighYieldFnd	65.5	70.1	9.07
147.8	131.0	Hambro Fnd	133.5	142.8e	5.67
126.8	27.3	Do Recovery	27.8	29.7	4.75
62.6	55.0	Do Smaller	56.2	60.1e	3.91
210.9	180.4	Do Accum	194.2	207.8	4.81
77.4	66.7	2nd Smaller	72.0	77.0	3.90
99.1	72.1	Secs of America	82.2	87.9e	3.73
85.0	68.9	Pacific Fnd	72.0	77.0e	1.05
83.5	67.1	Overseas Fnd	77.2	82.6e	4.96
102.9	83.7	Exempt Smaller	96.8	100.8	3.92
26.6	22.3	Govt Secs	22.4	23.0e	13.63
57.9	48.7	Income Exempt	51.3	53.9e	9.00
		Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.			
		37 Queen St., London. EC4R 1BY. 01-236 5281			
103.9	83.6	Commodity (6)	79.4	85.2	2.93
162.5	133.6	Do Accum (5)	126.9	136.2	2.93
78.3	57.7	10% W'draw (5)	55.6	59.7	2.93
62.1	40.3	E & Int Fund	52.3	55.9	1.00
42.6	28.4	8% W'draw (2)	34.9	37.3	1.00
100.9	81.8	Extra Income	79.0	85.4	11.48
120.6	103.1	Do Accum	103.5	111.8	11.48
28.4	24.8	Fin & Prop (3)	23.5	25.3	5.38
169.4	123.0	Foreign (4)	141.3	152.1	1.60
43.8	38.0	Gilt & Fixed	37.5	39.3	13.75
47.4	41.8	Do Accum	43.9	46.0	13.75
[illegible]					

1981/82 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Capel (James) Management Ltd.			
		100 Old Broad St. EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010			
128.8	109.3	Capital Fnd (22)	115.7	123.1	4.19
90.0	78.0	Income Fnd (22)	83.4	88.7	8.54
137.6	107.7	Nth Amer Fnd	109.5	116.5	2.27
		Cent Board of Fin of The Church of England			
		77 London Wall, London. EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815			
198.5	175.5	Invest* (42)	..	190.3	5.99
111.4	94.9	Fixed Int* (42)	..	96.7	14.50
		Charities Charities Narrower-Range Fund.			
		15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121			
122.2	108.4	Income (34)	..	109.2	13.55
214.5	200.0	Do Accum (34)	..	209.6	13.55
		Charities Official Investment Fund.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
188.4	147.3	Income* (42)	..	181.2	7.51
415.1	360.5	Accum* (42)	..	398.0	..
		Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd.			
		11 New St., London, EC2M 4TP. 01-283 2632			
38.1	27.6	American Fnd	27.9	30.2	1.60
27.5	25.4	Australian	27.5	29.8	1.61
64.3	49.4	Basic Resources	45.4	49.4	2.36
51.4	34.6	Far Eastern	42.4	46.0	1.25
39.2	33.4	High Income	33.4	36.3	12.09
28.6	24.1	Inc & Growth	24.2	26.2	8.51
59.3	48.4	International	49.0	53.2	1.42
22.2	20.1	Pref & Gilts	18.7	20.3	15.70
32.0	26.7	Smaller Co's	28.1	30.5e	3.58
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
51.8	40.3	American Fnd	41.2	44.4e	0.56
100.4	78.3	International	87.4	94.3	1.59
58.9	43.5	Reserves	50.3	54.3	5.52
49.6	19.5	Tokyo Fund	40.8	44.0	0.28
49.8	42.8	High Dist	42.1	45.4e	9.84
		Discretionary Unit Fund Managers.			
		36/38 New Broad St., EC2M 1NU 01-638 4485			
284.6	198.8	Disc Inc	238.4	254.3	5.29
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Amersham Rd. H Wycombe. Bucks. 0494 33377			
54.5	50.0	UK Growth Acc	54.0	58.0	4.69
54.5	50.0	Do Income	54.0	58.0	4.69
54.0	50.0	Higher Inc Acc	53.3	57.3	8.54
54.0	50.0	Do Income	53.3	57.3	8.54
50.6	41.2	Gilt & Fi Acc	49.1	51.6	5.84
50.6	50.0	Do Income	49.1	51.6	5.84
54.5	50.0	N American Acc	50.1	53.8	1.74
50.5	47.0	Far East Acc	48.0	51.6	1.90
103.1	86.7	General Trust	90.5	97.3	4.72
		Fidelity International Management Ltd.			
		20 Abchurch Lane EC4N 7AL 01-283 9911			
25.7	21.9	Gilt & Fxd Int	21.5	22.2e	14.58
36.5	31.2	Growth & Inc	32.7	35.6e	7.07
44.7	37.5	Special Sits	38.7	41.5	0.87
47.5	33.2	American	37.2	40.1	0.15
[illegible]					

[illegible]

Football

Rufer flies in to fulfil his dream

[illegible] New Zealand's World Cup [illegible] Rufer [illegible] go [illegible] Spain, [illegible] reserve [illegible] it has [illegible] them [illegible] a work [illegible]

[illegible] Heathrow [illegible] "I've just [illegible] for New [illegible] keeping my [illegible] everything [illegible] can sign for [illegible] got the work [illegible] eligible for the [illegible]

[illegible] English league [illegible] my dream. It's [illegible] football in New Zealand [illegible] is the chance of a [illegible] to pay my own [illegible] to Britain for a [illegible] Norwich, and if it all [illegible] it's been worth every [illegible]

[illegible] at the snow-covered [illegible] Heathrow, he said: [illegible] never played on ice or [illegible] like this, so I face quite [illegible] challenge."

[illegible] arrived with a plaster [illegible] four stitches over his right [illegible] He said: "The Chinese [illegible] back kicked me in the [illegible] head. They were the dirtiest [illegible] team I've ever played against. But it doesn't matter because we beat them and are going to Spain."

□ Daniel Bertoni, a forward with Italian league leaders Fiorentina, is expected to join the Argentine national team in April, to prepare for the World Cup in Spain.

However, Bertoni's departure, before completion of the Italian championship, would leave Fiorentina without its leading striker in the crucial final stages, and the player said: "It would be embarrassing for me to make a choice. I hope Fiorentina and the Argentine officials produce an agreement about my employment".

Fiorentina officials emphasized that Bertoni's contract provides for his availability to Argentina's team for the World Cup. "It does not deal with the preparation period. If we are engaged in the fight for the title we could hardly release Bertoni", a club official said.

□ Enrico Flamini, who was a leading player with *Lazio* of Rome in the Forties, died in a clinic in Rome on Monday night. He was 65.

□ Carlo Ancelotti of Roma has undergone a kneecap operation in a Rome clinic. Doctors said Ancelotti, an Italian international, will need several months to recover and will miss the World Cup finals in Spain next June.

Suspended Anderson misses quarter-final

Viv Anderson, the Nottingham Forest and England full-back, was yesterday suspended for two matches after accumulating 20 disciplinary points this season. He will miss Saturday's first division game at Southampton, and the rearranged League Cup quarter-final tie with Tottenham at White Hart Lane next Monday.

The Aston Villa striker David Geddis has been banned for two matches. Geddis, Villa's treble *hero in the 6—0 FA Cup win at* Notts County last week, is out of Saturday's League game against the same opponents and out of next Monday's League Cup quarter-final against West Bromwich Albion.

The former Ipswich striker, unhappy at not getting a regular first team place, has played in the last four games as deputy for Peter Withe, out through suspension and then influnza. But Withe is available again now.

The Leeds and England winger Peter Barnes, currently playing in the reserves, had a transfer request refused yesterday. Barnes, who has not played in the last four matches, believes that his chances of playing for England in the World Cup will diminish unless he has regular first team football.

The Leeds manager Allan Clarke said: "I have received a transfer request from Peter Barne this afternoon but I can tell you I will turn it down. Obviously Peter is a quality player and a very valuable member of my first team squad. But Peter has got to work hard and win his place back."

Asked what Barnes had said in his letter requesting the move, Mr Clarke said: "That is between me and Peter and not for publication."

Barnes was signed from West Bromwich for £750,000 in August but with the levy and VAT the sum reached £930,000. He has played 16 matches for Leeds in the League and League Cup and scored one goal.

Earlier in the season Barnes was told he must put more effort into his play.

Brian Flynn, Leed's Welsh midfield player, has rejected a move to Stoke. The breakdown comes after the clubs had agreed terms at £300,000. *The loss of the income* from the transfer will be a blow to Leeds. Flynn said: "After considering everything I decided I would stay at Leeds and try and win my place back."

Gerry Gow, the Manchester City midfield player, yesterday had talks with Rotherham manager Emlyn Hughes. City are believed to be asking around £100,000 for the former Bristol City man, who has made only seven first team appearances this season.

The Brighton manager Mike Bailey yesterday confirmed that two of his players, the midfielder, Gordon Smith and the full back Gary Williams, have asked for transfers. Mr Bailey said he wanted Smith to remain part of the first team squad but he was prepared to let Williams go if the right offer was received.

Smith, signed by the former Brighton manager Alan Mullery in June 1980 for £400,000 from Rangers, was in no doubt about his position. "I've now finished with Brighton. The manager has told me that he doesn't intend to play me unless there are injuries or the team has a bad run.

"Being just a member of the squad is not good enough for me. My future now obviously lies elsewhere, so the best thing is for me to get away if I can."

Thaw improves prospects of staging Ipswich tie

Ipswich Town are confident that they will beat the freeze and stage their League Cup quarter-final against Watford at Portman Road tonight. The match was put back 24 hours but East Anglia has avoided the worst of the snow and a slow thaw has begun. There will be a pitch inspection this morning but Ipswich do not visualize any problems. The news was less encouraging for Aston Villa and Tottenham Hotspur whose quarter-finals against West Bromwich Albion and Nottingham Forest respectively have now been rearranged *for Monday*.

Villa and Spurs, who are both still in Euprope and the FA Cup as well, face more serious fixture problems than most other clubs. Spurs have six league matches to re-arrange, Villa have five and the figure will increase if either club goes further in cup competitions. Thijssen has resumed training after a long lay-off but the Ipswich manager Bobby Robson believes he needs at least one outing in the reserves before being considered for the first team.

Colchester United hope the slightly milder East Anglian weather will allow them to go ahead with their *FA Cup* third-round replay against Newcastle United. Manchester United are due to meet West Ham United in a first division match at Old Trafford, but the pitch is frozen.

Sunderland's FA Cup, third-round replay against Rotherham United tonight looked likely to go ahead after an inspection by the local referee George Tyson.

□ The Scottish Cup outlook became even more bleak yesterday after the twelfth postponement of first-round ties today.

Bournemouth end year with record loss

The fourth division club, Bournemouth, made a record loss of £178,000 in the year ending last May, following a loss of £67,000 the previous year.

Their chairman, Harold Walker, said the loss reflected the depressing times through which football was passing. "Let's hope we have turned the corner", he said.

Today's fixtures

(7.30 unless stated)

LEAGUE CUP: Quarter-final round: Ipswich v Watford.

FA CUP: Third round, replays: Colcester United v Newcastle United; Sunderland v Rotherham United.

FIRST DIVISION: Manchester United v West Ham United.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers v Charlton Athletic.

THIRD DIVISION: Walsall v Brentford.

FOURTH DIVISION: Blackpool v Tranmere Rovers; Rochdale v Halifax Town.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Bury v Wolverhampton Wanderers.

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Caernarfon Town v Shrewsbury Town (2.15).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Reading v Hereford United; Swindon Town v Arsenal (2.0).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Horsham v Rainham Town.

RUGBY UNION: Bridgend v South Wales Police (7.15); Cross Keys v Newport (7.0); Glamorgan Wanderers v Aberavon (7.15); Gwent Police v Thames Valley Police (2.30); RAF v Civil Service (at RAF Halton); St Mary's Hospital v West London Institute.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: St Helens v Castleford.

POSTPONED: FA Cup, third round: Burnley v Altrincham; Chelsea v Hull City; Hereford United v Scunthorpe. Third round replay: Middlesbrough v Queen's Park Rangers. League Cup: Aston Villa v West Bromwich Albion. Group Cup, quarter final: Peterborough v Wimbledon. Third division: Walsall v Brentford. Fourth division: Port Vale v Darlington. Scottish Cup, first round: Civil Service Strollers v Cowdenbeath; Stenhousemuir v Berwick Rangers; Stirling Albion v Clyde. First round replay: Inverness Clachnacuddin v Fraserburgh. Welsh Cup: fourth round: Pontardawe Athletic v Wrexham. Rugby Union: Bath v Royal Navy.

Skiing

Stenmark regains form at most appropriate moment

Bad Wiessee, West Germany, Jan 12.—With the world championships less than three weeks away, Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden continued to show today that he will be difficult to dislodge as the champion of the two slalom events.

Stenmark won both races at the 1978 world championships in Garmisch - Partenkirchen, West Germany, and at the 1980 Lake Placid Olympics, but his form through the early part of this season suggested that his days of glory were over. Then on Saturday at Morzine, France, the 25-year-old Swede gained his first victory of the season by winning a giant slalom and today he followed that up by taking the men's slalom here. He did it with the sort of performance which has been his trademark throughout a remarkable career. Stenmark was third on the first leg but stormed to victory with a superb second run.

His record sixty-fourth World Cup success was by 0.37 of a second. Franz Gruber of Austria led after the first leg and took second place from Phil Mahre, of the United States, who still leads the World Cup standings with 170 points. Stenmark is second with 105 and Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein third with 65.

Stenmark said he had perhaps skied a little too straight on the first run but that his victory increased his confidence for the world championships, which are in Schladming, Austria.

Mahre said that the downhill would be his last of the season, a decision which could jeopardize his chances of retaining the World Cup. Stenmark is 65 points behind him but a grandstand finish to the season could enable him to snatch the trophy. Gruber's previous best placing was third in Are, Sweden, last year. He said he felt he could win after his first leg lead today but made too many mistakes in the second run.

LEADING POSITIONS: 1, I Stenmark (Sweden), [illegible]; 2, F Gruber (Austria) [illegible]; 3, P Mahre (US) [illegible]. British placing: 44, F Burton [illegible].

OVERALL: 1, Stenmark and Mahre [illegible]. **WORLD CUP:** 1, P Mahre, 170pts; 2, I Stenmark, 105; 3, A Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 65; [illegible].—Reuter.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Conditions Off Piste	Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	C
Andermatt	190	300	Good	Varied	Good	Cloudy	+2
Good skiing on all slopes							
Arosa	130	180	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	0
New snow on good base							
Courmayeur	135	275	Excllnt	Varied	Ice	Sun	+1
Superb piste skiing							
Grindelwald	20	140	Good	Crust	Poor	Fine	+3
Skiing good above 2,000m							
Isola 2000	130	165	Good	Varied	Good	—	−2
New snow on good base							
La Plagne	195	340	Good	Crust	Icy	Fine	−5
Good skiing on upper pistes							
St Anton	240	450	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	+2
Most runs open but lower slopes icy							
Seefeld	125	165	Good	Powder	Good	Cloudy	−1
Good piste conditions							
Selva	65	140	Fair	Crust	Good	Fine	3
More snow needed							
Tignes	200	180	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	−2
Spring snow off piste							
Val d'Isère	180	290	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	+2
Some good off piste to be found							
Zermatt	110	200	Good	Heavy	Fair	Sun	0
Skiing good above 2,500m							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

For the record

Tennis

AUCKLAND: New Zealand Open: First round: [illegible]

CINCINNATI: Women's tournament: First round: [illegible]

WASHINGTON: Women's tournament: final: M Navratilova beat A Smith, 6—2, 6—3. [illegible]

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: [illegible]

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 112, New Jersey Nets 94.

Rackets

QUEEN'S CLUB: Amateur tournament: first round: P Seabrook beat A White, 10—2, 15—0, 10—0.

Equestrianism

Personality award goes to Broome

David Broome, Britain's most successful show-jumper last year, and the top three-day event rider Lucinda Prior-Palmer have won Martini personality of the year awards. Broome, aged 41, a former world champion, earned the show-jumping award mainly on the strength of his performances with Mr Ross, with whom he topped the British prize-money list with more than £30,000 last season.

The horse trials prize was claimed by Miss Prior-Palmer, now married to David Green, an Australian, after a successful season with Beagle Bay, highlighted by her victory in the Burghley trials in September. Other awards: Jennie LoristonC-larke (dressage), John Parker (driving), Ian McKie (point-to-point) and Robert Oliver (showing).

Faces to follow, page 17

Boxing



Patrick Lumumba, far from being a horizontal light-heavyweight, is a vertical one with a difference. The Kenyan slipped and led with his feet in his bout with Jouni Koppla, of Finland, in Stockholm. He is the boxer who won standing on his head.

The show does not go on

Mike Barrett, the promoter, has cancelled Tuesday's bill at the Royal Albert Hall, which was due to feature the former world champions Maurice Hope and Cornelius Boza-Edwards. Hope has pulled out of his bout with Reg Ford of Guyana, at light-middleweight as he has influenza. Boza Edwards's opponent, Arturo Leon, of Arizona, yesterday contacted Mr Barrett to say he was withdrawing because of a damaged hand.

Mr Barrett said: "Under the circumstances I have had no alternative but to cancel the show rather than risk a sub-standard bill." Mr Barrett said a new date for the contests had not been arranged and all ticket money would be refunded.

Roy Gumbs, Britain's Canadian-based middleweight champion, will defend his title against Glen McEwan of Birmingham at Liverpool Stadium, on February 18. Gumbs, a 27-year-old West Indian, decided to try his luck in Toronto soon after winning the vacant British title early last *year, and has lived there ever* since.

Although the boxing board have a custom that their champions should be home based, Gumbs's readiness to make a transatlantic journey every time he is called upon to defend the title has ruled out any controversy.

This will be his second such trip in quick succession. He defended the title in Glasgow on October 29. Victory for Gumbs would give him a championship belt outright, and greatly strengthen his claim to a European title bout with Tony Sibson.

No luck for the Irish

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Ireland's inability to field a full team, let alone one of full strength, against England may have ruined the international flavour of their encounter at Coventry tonight, sponsored by George Wimpey, but there is still enough for the crowd to get their teeth into. The Irish are coming to the Coventry sports centre to put a respectable face on the result, especially after their retreat from Randers, Denmark.

Felix Jones, the Irish ABA president, blames the snowdrifts for his failure to muster a full side. "Many went home after we returned from Denmark and were cut off," he said. "We even had to fly to England this time in two groups from Belfast and Dublin because of the snow."

Then he added, in that disarming Irish voice: "We are up against it, oh yes, we are up against it all right."

Looking through the Irish list, however, I find that Mr Jones's first five little men are all champions with excellent victories against the Scots and Danes. And with a little bit of luck they could run away with the first five or six bouts. The man doubling up as Gerry Duddy's second string at flyweight is none other than that high-class Olympic light-fly, Gerry Hawkins.

Then comes Roy Webb, one of the finest bantamweights Ireland has seen for many years. He meets John Farrell, a replacement for Bobby Jones, who was a replacement for Ray Gilbody, who has influenza.

Next, Gerry Delaney, from Dublin. He floored both his opponents in Scotland and Denmark, though against the Gloucester featherweight, Peter Hanlon, he will have to watch his step. Damien Fryers should beat Gary Selvus at lightweight, though not in the one minute in which he finished off his Danish opponent.

After that it should be an English procession, with lively performances from Bobby McKenley at welter and Errol Christie, the light-middle ABA champion, whom every professional manager in the country is trying to get his hands on. They will have to wait until after the Commonwealth Games to know Christie's plans, but in the meantime spare a thought for his opponent.

Apart from England regulars at light-heavy, Tony Wilson, heavy, Dave Garside, and super-heavy, Adrian Elliott, who did not get bouts because the Irish were unable to provide opponents, three other reassuring faces for England supporters are missing: Ray Gilbody as already mentioned, his brother George, and Cameron Lithgow, who did so well against the United States for *Gloucester*.

BOUTS (England names first): Flyweight: J Ryland v G Hawkins; S Nolan v G Duddy. Bantam: J Farrell v R Webb. Feather: P Hanlon v G Delaney; Muhammad Hanif v N McEvoy. Light: G Selvus v D Fryers; R Ashton v P Murphy. Welter: R McKenley v J DeLoughrey. Light-middle: E Christie v T Corr. Middle: J Price v T DeLoughrey; M Christie v J Shorthall.

Rugby Union

Attackers who earned reputation for defence

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

It is rather sad, even ironic, that a side hailed before they arrived here as the most exciting rugby combination to leave Australia may be remembered primarily for their defensive qualities.

Only seven teams—Midlands (twice), Oxford University, London (twice), Munster, Wales, *Scotland and England—crossed* their line. But, if scoring tries is the name of the game (which, alas, it too often is not in the final reckoning), Tony Shaw's Wallabies can point out that they got 65 themselves, including eight against three in the four international matches. In each international they outscored the opposition in terms of tries.

The final result might have been very different on at least two of those occasions—against Wales and Scotland in particular—if Paul McLean had not suffered the untimely decline in form which afflicts all goal-kickers at one time or another, and if the side had not given away so many penalties. Fifteen penalties in four internationals *was a heavy price* to pay.

There can be no doubt that, in defensive terms, these Wallabies produced a record to compare handsomely with that of any previous touring side. The cover almost always was organized swiftly and in remarkable depth.

At its best, when given opportunity, the back play was stimulating with its speed of thought and action, and inventive support of the ball-carrier. Although Mark Ella's loop play at stand-off half came to be a tactic that opposing defences were expecting, some of the inter-changes were flexibly, brilliantly and bewilderingly done.

If it was sad that on account *of his injuries* we *hardly* saw the best of the gifted Mike O'Connor, we also had too few glimpses of the talents of Brendan Moon, a swift and potent wing. Day in, day out, the hard worked Andrew Slack, a player's player, was the most creative member of their midfield.

The three Ella brothers, who had mesmerized the opposition on the schools' tour three seasons earlier, must have yearned at times for the top of the going familiar back home. But Mark at stand-off half worked hard on his weaknesses as a tactical kicker in our conditions, and by the end of the tour, in the big games, had introduced a new element of potential excitement.

By then, the versatile Paul McLean, a wise and polished footballer, had been switched to full back in place of Roger Gould, whose *difficulties in the* second half against Scotland could not discount his bravery under the high ball or the power of his touch kicking and *intrusions into his line*.

It was sad that the old campaigner, John Hipwell, should have suffered a leg infection, then continuing hamstring niggles and, finally, a rib injury in the Wales match. This meant that, after coming off in the second half in Cardiff and missing the international against Scotland, in which Philip Cox again was a lively and capable deputy, he had to content himself at Twickenham largely with spinning out that marvellously quick service.

It has to be said, however, that the Australian forwards, though improving steadily at the set pieces and developing an exciting drive and technique in the mauls, lacked the strength to win enough good ball when it mattered. They had a formidable loose trio in Greg Cornelsen, Mark Loane and Simon Poidevin—*so formidable, indeed*, that good players such as Chris Roche and Steve Lucas were kept out of their best side.

Loane is arguably the best No 8 in world rugby and, having taken over the captaincy from Shaw against England, doubtless is now cast as the regular Australian leader.

The results, after an unhappy beginning, illustrated the team's capacity to pick themselves up after big disappointments. Victory at Pontypool was of course the first clear "high", ushering in a string of encouraging displays.

The defeat in Munster was the tour's nadir, from which in a trice the Wallabies recovered to beat Ireland. Later, after losing to Wales, they roared back with one of their best wins, over Lancashire.

The final record was played 23, won 16, drawn 1, lost 6, points for 431, points against [illegible].

Hesford is not hopeful

By Peter West

The Bristol No 8, Bob Hesford, is doubtful for England in the match against Scotland at Murrayfield on Saturday. He has recovered from a swollen leg, accidentally raked in the match against Australia, but strained ankle ligaments are giving him trouble and he was not too optimistic yesterday about his chances of playing.

Hesford has been having cortizone injections and will be reporting his state of fitness to the selectors this morning. Meanwhile, *Mike Teague (Gloucester)*, who played at No 8 for the Rest in the England trial, has been put on standby.

England hope that Hesford will feel confident enough to travel to Edinburgh tomorrow but as a precaution are likely to invite Teague to *join* their squad.

The Scotland squad have been helped in their preparations by the cooperation of Hibernian soccer club, this as a *quid pro quo* for past favours at Murrayfield. The coach, Jim Telfer, has been able to put his team through their paces on Hibernian's heated pitch. Murrayfield's electric heating will not be switched on until later this week.

I must plead guilty to spreading false news, based on an inaccurate report coming out of Dublin about there being over 2ft of snow on the pitch at Lansdowne Road. It appears that things are nothing like as bad as that, though discouraging enough in certain areas, including the terracing.

An essential thaw seems a long time coming. Conditions in Dublin do not pose the only question mark about the Ireland-Wales game on Saturday. Those in Wales are desperate enough to raise doubts whether the Welsh players can overcome some daunting travel problems. A joint statement from the respective *unions is expected at noon today*.

All the portents suggest that the match will be postponed until Saturday week.

Badminton

Scotland decide not to change a winning side

By Iain Mackenzie

The Scottish selectors have stood by the team who achieved the unexpected 9—0 victory over the Netherlands for the Thomas Cup European zone semi-final tie against Denmark in Grangemouth later this month.

The singles will be played by Charlie Gallagher (Perth), Gordon Hamilton (Edinburgh) and Dan Travers (Glasgow), and the doubles by Billy Gilliland (Romford) and Travers, and David Shaylor (Glasgow) and Alex White (Kilmarnock). Gilliland and *Travers are at present preparing* for the Thomas Cup by competing in tournaments in Japan.

The match will be sponsored by the distillery which produces Famous Grouse and which already sponsors both the Scottish open and Scottish national championships. Capacity crowds are expected on both evenings (January 25 and 26)

The Danes to play in the Thomas Cup will be able to compete in the Scottish open championships at Meadowbank, Edinburgh this weekend. The biggest attraction at the open championships, however, will be a Dane who will not play in the Thomas Cup team.

Gillian Gilks, who had a hand on all three trophies she *was* eligible to compete for in the open last year, has decided not to compete in the singles, though she will play in both doubles events. Her partners will be Gillian Clark and Gilliland.

The holders of the men's singles and doubles titles will not be defending either. Nick Yates (singles) and Gary Scott and Andy Goode (doubles) will all be playing for England and have had to call off.

OSAKA: International match: Japanese selection 3, England 6 (English names first): Men's singles: N Yates beat K Zeniya, 15—10, 15—11; K Jolly lost to K Miyazaki 7—12 (Jolly defaulted); S Baddeley beat H Hasegawa, 15—11, 14—18, 15—10. Women's singles: J Webster lost to S Kitada, 1—11, 3—11; S Podger lost to F Tokairin, 11—8, 3—11 (Miss Podger defaulted). Men's doubles: R Stevens and A Goode beat K Matsuguchi and S Nakao, 15—9, 15—10; M Tredgett and M Dew beat Hasegawa and T Tsuji, 15—8, 15—10. Women's doubles: N Perry and Miss Webster beat S Kawamura and F Taira, 15—8, 15—5. Mixed doubles: Tredgett and Miss Perry beat S Toganoo and E Toganoo, 15—3, 15—8.

Snooker

When practice paid off

By a Special Correspondent

Alex Higgins made his expected semi-final exit against Terry Griffiths of Llanelli in the Lada £15,000 classic at The Queen Elizabeth Hall, Oldham, yesterday. He lost 5—1 but had a message for his faithful flock who believe he can rise to greatness again. The Irishman, based at Manchester, stated: "I am not at my best or fully recovered from my illness. It will take about two months to find my form."

That should coincide with a run-in to the World Professional Championship but on his Oldham performance he has much lost ground to recover. Griffiths spent the morning *practising* on *the* table. He came to the match with his eyes fully focussed. Higgins's were half closed.

The Welshman, the world champion of 1980, won the first frame 87—33 and made a break in the second that equalled his total score in the first. Higgins struck a red towards the middle pocket too thinly and left it hanging near the lip. His rival, with his score at one, sank it and another 11 but missed the last remaining red.

Higgins then had his practice stint sending down the remaining balls but made no difference to the score, which was 2—0 to Griffiths. The benefit of a few shots came to Higgins's advantage in the third frame. He made a 55 break that brought the score to 2—1 but followed with some dreadful errors on pink and black in the fourth.

Griffiths was also guilty of failing to send down a handful of simple reds but still won a scrappy frame 78—27. A 64 point margin widened the gap to 4—1 and the Welshman completed the session by coming from behind with a table clearance in the sixth to clinch the match.

SEMI-FINAL: T Griffiths (Llanelli) beat A Higgins (Manchester), 5—1. Frame scores T Griffiths (first): 87—24—58, 86—0, 17—75, 76—17, 32, 77—38.

FIRST ROUND: S Davis (Plumstead) beat J Spencer (Radcliffe), 5—2 (frame scores), Davis (first): 24—58, 86—0, 47—75, 76—17, 147—0, 72—18, 53—13).

Motor racing

Renault's turbo charge

By John Blunsden

Renault drivers Alain Prost and Rene Arnoux are due to arrive in South Africa today to prepare for the first of sixteen races in a season which would seem to offer their team their best chance yet of winning the world championship.

As the power advantage of turbo charged engines becomes increasingly decisive and more teams are turning to this form of propulsion, Renault's relatively long and sometimes painful experience with these frequently temperamental engines—they have been racing with them since 1977—could prove crucial this season.

Last year their reliability record improved dramatically during the second half of the season, when Prost scored three victories and two second places, and 1981 also marked an important breakthrough for Renault in that for the first time they had a car which was as quick as any off the mark and as competitive on slow as on fast circuits.

Significantly, they see their main opposition coming from Ferrari—a tribute to their assessment of the ability of the British engineer Doctor Harvey Postlethwaite to have transformed the handling qualities of the Italian car since joining Ferrari a few months ago—and from Brabham, for whom world champion Nelson Piquet will be giving the turbo charged BMW engine its first race in South Africa.

The latest Renault, though visually little changed from last year's car, is in fact considerably altered beneath the skin and is expected to be closer than ever to the minimum weight limit (now reduced to 580 kilograms) when it arrives at Kyalami for its first race on January 23.

□ Alan Jones, the former world formula one champion, was injured in a motor cycle accident yesterday on his farm at Yea, 45 miles north-east of Melbourne. The Australian driver was treated in hospital for a sprained ankle, burns and cuts before being allowed to return home.

How Ray Stevens, the man with a hatred of losing, became universally loved

Landmark for an archetypal English hero

In the early hours of yesterday morning, Ray Stevens achieved the highest number of caps by an English badminton player. Last Wednesday in Taiwan he achieved his 100th cap. Yesterday his 101st came in a 6—3 win against Japan in Osaka, thus overtaking Tony Jordan, whose achievement of a century of appearances had been the record since 1970.

The two players could hardly be more different. Looking at them, Jordan had so much talent it was almost coming out of his ears, while there were those who reckoned the young Stevens might be lucky to make the county side. But to appreciate *Stevens's* potential, it was necessary to see inside the man. He had the most intense love of the game and the greatest hatred of losing a point. In return the game made him into one of its best-loved personalities—not just in England, but internationally. "He's loved universally", John Havers, chairman of the England selectors, says.

What fooled onlookers was that in a sport where mobility and flexibility are at a premium, Stevens is built rather like an articulated truck, and a fully loaded one at that. Yet he reached the top 10 in the world, became four times national champion and European doubles champion with Mike Tredgett as well.

Overcoming physical disadvantages were a triumph of mind over matter. Havers tells a story that illustrates it: "I played him in his first Essex Open. He was full of enthusiasm but quite slow and needed to learn. He didn't know where the shuttle was going and fell over. Someone said to me: 'So much for those who think Stevens will be a good player'. I said to him 'Mark my words, he will play for England'. I knew that because he hated every point that was scored against him."

Stevens is in fact almost an archetypal English hero, from his love of fair play and modest bearing to his unaffected manner and adenoidal accent. Despite his success, he is sufficiently unaltered to retain his old friends and yet ambitious enough to make playing for England his abiding passion.

"I would give away information or advice to a fellow Englishman, even if it could be used against me when we meet each other," he once said. "I would rather that we have a group of players whose standard is good enough to beat, say, the Swedes or the Danes, or maybe the Asians."

His best performances have come while playing for a team rather than for himself, culminating in the remarkable success last season when England beat Denmark.

The fact that Stevens was used to overcoming physical disadvantage may explain one remarkable performance in winning the Laing Grand Prix singles and doubles titles. Ice and snow gripped the roads, Stevens's car slewed off the road on the way to the finals and he badly injured an ankle. Against doctors' advice he discharged himself from hospital and arrived on time. His opponent Derek Talbot had been unable to make it, and with Stevens hopping determinedly about on one leg like a stork, his partner Mike Tredgett turned in a brilliant performance to take them to victory in the doubles.

It is Tredgett, one of the best half-dozen doubles players ever, who provides a threat to Stevens's record. The Japan victory gave him his 99th cap and doubles players tend to go on for a long time. Tredgett is All-England mixed doubles champion and world runner-up as well—both with Nora Perry—yet is reputed to have made the most nervous start of any England international.

Of the first seven or eight shots, six hit the shaft. "It was nearly the start and the end of his career right there and then," Havers says. "I've always teased him about it."

Tredgett, though, is a thinker. Stevens you wind up emotionally. Tredgett listens, tests, and rejects or accepts. He learns fast.

Stevens, too, is a fine doubles player and at 30 may play for England for a while yet. But last month he lost his national singles title and the loss hurts. His future will depend how well he can recover from that. Ironically the batch of youngsters threatening to push him out began to be cultivated after one of Stevens's best performances—singles victories over Thomas Kihlström and Sture Johnsson against Sweden in the Thomas Cup in Carlisle in 1979.

One incident back in 1974 in New Zealand suggests Stevens may have the buoyancy to recover from the hurt. He caught chicken pox, there was an attempt to pass it off to the press as a strawberry rash, but that failed when he was taken to hospital. Stevens soon had the whole ward in an uproar and, on leaving, the nurses lined up to wave goodbye. But he had to play very soon—had he fully recovered? Stevens convinced nurses, selectors, and everybody else watching within only 10 seconds, with a standing somersault.

Richard Eaton



Stevens: broke Tony Jordan's record by winning his 101st England cap in the match against Japan.

Racing

Why Levy Board are insisting that bookmakers pay

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

As Mr. Richard Langdon, The City accountant charged by Mr. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, with the task of examining racing's delicate finances, goes about his job he will, doubtless, be inundated with heaps of advice from all sides, some of it valuable and wanted; some not, because his findings will be of utmost importance to everybody in the sport-cum-industry as they will help the Home Secretary to determine what the 21st levy scheme, which will run from April 1 to March 31 next year, will be.

And, as everybody must be aware by now, the levy is the industry's lifeline. The reason why Mr. Langdon has been called in at all is a long running dispute between the Levy Board and the bookmakers over the size of the levy and, in particular, over the increase wanted by the board.

As a result of their disagreement, intransigence, call it what you may, this dispute ended in the Home Secretary's in-tray towards the end of the autumn, to be sorted out by him. Until Mr. Langdon reports it is now in the pending tray.

Just before Christmas, Michael Seely put the bookmakers' case and explained why some of their senior members are insistent that the levy rates, which should have yielded £17.6m during the same 12-month period spanning 1981-82, must remain unchanged. Hesitant that I am to try to find a path through such a difficult minefield, I shall now attempt to put the Levy Board's point of view.

Even allowing for the current hold-up due to the weather, which is said to be costing the board between £40,000 and £50,000 in revenue daily, the twentieth levy scheme is expected to yield some £900,000 less than anticipated as a result of an unexpectedly sharp decline in the rate of growth of betting turnover.

It can be argued that this decline appears to have been accelerated by the major bookmaking companies and others who increased the deductions from punters by a full 1 per cent (from 9 per cent to 10 per cent following the increase of only half a per cent in betting duty from 7.5 per cent to 8 per cent) last July.

On present estimates of turnover growth and on the basis of provisional expenditure projections for 1982 and 1983, the board will be in deficit to the tune of £1m by March of next year if there is no increase in the levy rates this spring.

In the absence of an increase the board will have no option but to make substantial cuts in its planned expenditure if it is to avoid being in deficit by the end of the next financial year. Such cuts, coming on top of harsh decisions already made by the board last year in the context of a levy declining in real terms, could only be damaging to racing, bookmakers and punters alike.

In July of last year the Levy Board asked the bookmakers' committee to approve a twenty-first levy scheme which would yield £26.5m. That would have amounted to an increase of £8m over and above the estimated yield from a scheme with unchanged levy rates. The board considered that that sum was necessary to finance essential services and facilities without which the longer term future of racing would be seriously jeopardised.

The board also considered that punters would expect at least part of the additional money deducted from them by bookmakers to be returned to the sport which provides them with their gambling medium and enjoyment.

Following the flat rejection in September of the board's request by the bookmakers committee who recommended a status quo, the board demonstrated a capacity for flexibility which resulted in a revision of its levy requirement to £24.4m by reducing essential expenditure to the bare minimum. But while making that concession it still remained adamant that expenditure related to the previous request could be and, indeed, can still be fully justified.

At that level the average levy would be less than one per cent of turnover or, to put it another way, an increase of only one fifth of a penny. What, some of you may well ask, is the additional money needed for. The board's answer is that it is vital to restore and maintain an adequate level of reserves and also maintain improvements to the technical and security services which are aimed at safeguarding the integrity of racing services such as the camera patrol and dope testing.

More money is also needed urgently to provide additional resources for the establishment and operation of a self-contained apprentice training school and, every bit as important, for veterinary research as well because as everybody in racing knows, whether they be trainer, breeder, jockey, apprentice, or, indeed, punter will concede, a healthy horse population is of paramount importance if confidence within it is to be maintained.

An improvement in the benefits for retired stable employees, the provision of better medical arrangements for jockeys on racecourses and the necessity to make provision for greater expenditure on the marketing of racing as a spectator sport, in order to maximize the turnstile revenue of the industry, are other items high on the list of priorities as is the desire to provide at least some, if not all, of the money to safeguard the future of the Grand National at Aintree.

Against that backcloth, more money has clearly got to come from somewhere if those ideals are to be met over and on top of present commitments. So the board intends pressing its point that the current levy is inadequate to meet the demands that it feels legitimate because it does not consider that it will be serving racing's interests at all well by taking no action when bookmakers have been increasing their deductions from punters to improve their own position.

Indeed, the board remains determined to provide a secure future for a sport which employs many thousands and is enjoyed by countless more. It will continue its efforts to convince the Home Secretary that a healthy and viable racing industry is every bit as important to those actually involved as it is to a government which now takes from racing over 11 times (8 per cent of the turnover, ie well over £200m) the amount which currently goes back into the industry through the levy (ie 0.7 per cent of turnover, or as at present under £20m).

Prospects remain bleak

There will be no racing in England tomorrow. The scheduled meetings at Southwell and Wincanton were both abandoned yesterday afternoon because of snow and ice. Inspections are planned today for Friday's Ascot and Towcester cards.

Nicky Beaumont, the clerk of the course, will look at the Berkshire track at 9.0 am, while at Towcester Hugo Bevan intends to inspect at noon. "The situation is absolutely hopeless," he says. "We would need a tropical heat wave to save the meeting."

As expected, the stewards at Leopardstown called off today's meeting after a 9.30 inspection yesterday. Down Royal, the other Irish meeting today, and Gowran Park tomorrow have also been abandoned.

The brightest hope for a resumption is in Ireland at Navan, where the course manager, Louis Noonan, says that there is a "50-50" chance of racing taking place on Saturday. "There is still snow on the track but if the expected thaw comes on Thursday we could be alright," he says.

Hereford's race meeting for Friday was officially called off yesterday evening.

Grittar aimed at National or Gold Cup

Last season's leading hunters, Grittar and Persian Scimitar, will be aiming high at the Cheltenham and Liverpool meetings in the spring. The Leicestershire-based Grittar, who Frank Gilman hunts with the Cottesmore, could be entered for both the Gold Cup and the Grand National. "Weather permitting he goes for one or the other", the Oakham farmer says, "but both the big foxhunter races are out. I've decided to upgrade him."

The nine-year-old, who last year followed Lucky Purchase, College Master, Credit Call, Bullock's Horn, Rolls Rambler and Spartan Missile as postwar winner of both the Christies and Haig-sponsored foxhunter races, is entered at his local course, Leicester, on February 1.

Persian Scimitar, trained near Yeovil in Somerset by Mrs Vivien Robertson, is the pride of the West Country. Hunted with the Devon and Somerset and ridden by Nicky Bush, the gelding kept a summer date with Aldaniti, the Grand National winner, and Willie Wumpkins in June by appearing in the parade of champions at the Royal Cornwall Show in Wadebridge.

Mrs Robertson is enthusiastic about the nine-year-old "Simmy", her only horse in training. "He's very well and I hope to run him at either Stratford or Wincanton at the beginning of February", she says. "There's a long way to go to Cheltenham, but the aim is naturally going to be the Christies Foxhunter."

British jockeys in S. Africa challenge event

Six leading British jockeys are to challenge a South African team in an eight-race series at Germiston and Durban in February. Joe Mercer will captain the visitors and he is determined to make amends for last year when, against all expectations, South Africa easily landed the team trophy.

Joining Mercer in his revenge mission are Paul Cook, Pat Eddery, Edward Hide and Greville Starkey. The sixth member of the team has yet to be announced. The series, known as the "Coco Rico Test", is sponsored by Germiston Sporting Club, Durban Turf Club and Gilbey distillers and vintners.

Announcing the details in Johannesburg yesterday, Germiston's general manager, Wally Segal, said that the first four races would be run at Gosforth Park, Germiston, on February 13 with the remaining four taking place a week later at Greyville racecourse in Durban. As in 1981, the rides for each race will be decided by ballot with points being awarded on a sliding scale from 12 down to one.

The South African team, victorious last year by 336 points to 288, is unchanged and will be led by the eight times champion "Muis" Roberts. Supporting Roberts, who booted home 25 winners on his visit to Britain in 1978, are Freddie Macaskill and Raymond Rhodes from the Transvaal, Garth Pullar from the Cape, and Robbie Sham and Basil Marcus from Natal.

Brandy boost for hunters

Hine Cognac are to join the ranks of the race sponsors at Wincanton, where they will provide £1,060 of the £1,800 added prize money for a three miles, one furlong hunter-chase on Thursday, March 11. Included in the value of the race is a French crystal decanter, worth £60 and filled with Hine Antique Vielle Fine Champagne Cognac, for the winning owner.

□ William Hill are to operate a "Name the day" bet. The bookmaking firm offer 3-1 against predicting the correct day that racing takes place again in Britain, excluding the whole of Ireland.

□ Sea Pigeon has again been backed for the Champion Hurdle. Corals yesterday cut the dual winner to 7-1 (from 8-1) to record a third successive victory at Cheltenham in March.

Faces to follow in 1982: equestrianism





Maureen Piggott (left) and Lesley McNaught: two outstanding young horsewomen

Quartet riding to the top

The percentage of young riders who win through to the highest international echelon is small, but there are currently four — all girls — who are racing certainties to succeed.

The first is bred from a long line of hunting folk, the best possible pedigree. Rosemary ("Tuffy") Tilley, aged 20, won the junior points championship in 1981. Her mother's family name is Wynn, a famous one in hunting circles in North Wales, and her father, Mr W. O. D. Tilley, was a joint Master of the Flint and Denbigh until his five children, all born within three years, embraced eventing and it became difficult to double as lorry driver, going cub-hunting in early autumn and spring hunting in March and April.

Transport is a problem, living as they do on a mountain sheep farm in the Clwyd uplands, but they solved it by buying a furniture wagon and converting it, which enables them to move eight people and five horses from place to place. At the Dutch event at Boekelo in October they also fed 25 people.

Tuffy won her first three-day event at Bramham last June on Major Derek Allhusen's Lauriman, a home-bred relation to his Olympic gold medal winner of 1972, Laurieston. She first evented her mother's hunter, Tom Temp, who did nothing but hunt and point to point till he was nine, and is still going strong in the hunting field. The young rider was chosen for the British junior team, at 16.

Lauriman, who did not go well for more distinguished riders, has been lent by the Allhusens again this year, as is his three-parts brother Legend, who is rising five. There is also the home bred six-year-old Flying Scotsman and Flying Chief, the first to get through the trout hatchery at Burghley without mishap. But their best young horse, Miss Quicksilver by Go Tobann, the sire of so many good Irish international horses, has had to be sold as Tuffy, whose ambition is to make the Olympic team, cannot find a sponsor in the current economic climate.

Her twin sister, Lavinia, is home, but John, aged 19, is with Doug Francis (brother to Dick) in his steeple-chasing yard at Hereford, while David, aged 18, is with the Newmarket Flat trainer Henry Cecil. Richard, 17, also wants to event but is currently helping on the farm.

Tuffy has won several scholarships and bursaries and appreciates the fact that they have enabled her to receive invaluable instruction from Dick Stillwell, Lady Hugh Russell and Barbara Leach, which has enabled her to make and bring on all her horses herself.

This also applies to the junior points champion of 1980, Lucinda Moir of Dorset, whose mother, grandmother, Betty Skelton, and great grandfather, Harry Buckland, have all made their names with horses.

Another to follow is Maureen Piggott, daughter of the champion jockey, who is sponsored by Cathay Pacific airlines and is, like Princess Anne when she started a pupil of Alison Oliver.

Lesley McNaught is the outstanding young show jumping rider. The youngest ever holder of the national women's championship, and the youngest Olympia winner, Lesley is also the junior European champion and was voted the young rider of the year by the British Equestrian Writers Association.

When asked why she did not attend the lunch to receive her trophy, her mentor, Ted Edgar, replied: "Does she go to lunch or do the horses go to the shows?" "Surely the grooms could do the horses?" protested Tinka Taylor, who runs the junior team. "She's the groom — she's up at 6.45 every morning to do her three horses, Nick Skelton has to drive 10 miles to work but he's in the yard at 7am each morning — and so am I!" Edgar replied.

Liz Edgar found Lesley at a local show when she was 14, riding a not very good pony rather well. They gave her a worse pony, "a stopper", to ride for them. Having refused to go round the ring in 1979, the following season it was the leading money-winner, Shipley Hills.

She went on to ride some of their novices and came to work for them when she left school. Her mother gave her all the help and encouragement she could and is "over the moon" at her success.

Edgar said "All Lesley wants to do is leave the ground, jumping is the one thing in her life. Yes, she is good. but i don't ler her forget that it's 85 per cent the horse. She wants to point to point but I won't let her. It wasn't a business when I was riding, but the job is so big now and there's a law of averages, you're bound to get a few bumps and there is no future in taking stupid risks".

Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Yachting

The face that is a chart of all the world



By John Nicholls

Leslie Powles, aged 56, an electronics engineer, has been elected yachtsman of the year for 1981. He received his award at the Boat Show, Earls Court, yesterday for his achievement in sailing singlehanded non-stop around the world. He left Lymington in July 1980 and returned there in June 1981 after sailing 28,512 miles.

What caught the imagination of the yachting journalists who voted for Powles (above) in their annual ballot to find the yachtsman of the year was the fact that he was entirely self-financed and until now has received little publicity for his feat. He actively discouraged sponsors, not that many knew of his plans, believing that many so-called adventurers receive far too much help in their exploits.

His attitude to sponsors can be judged by his suggestion that they could train a monkey to sail a modern yacht around the world if they wanted to. He believes very much in doing things for himself and is scornful of, for instance, climbers who can scale rocks only with the aid of metal rings hammered into the face. He manages his climbing without such devices.

Powles's self-help began with the construction of his boat, a 34-foot glassfibre sloop called Solitaire, which he laid down in Liverpool and completed in Birmingham. Her maiden voyage was also around the world but with stops in various continents while Powles, previously a non-sailor, taught himself the ropes. It was during this original trip that he planned last year's circumnavigation.

After refitting Solitaire he had only £130 left for food before setting off again and it is not surprising to learn this was not enough.

Challenger loses shroud

By Barry Pickthall

Leslie Williams, skipper of the 80ft British yacht FCF Challenger competing in the Whitbread Round the World Race, has reported in a radio link that the yacht lost her port intermediate shroud yesterday and they were lucky not to have lost their mast.

Challenger was weathering a west-south-westerly gale at the time deep in the Southern Ocean and one crew member was forced to climb the mast and set a temporary stay using spare halyards.

Williams said that he expected to round Cape Horn in two days but the crew are not pushing the yacht in case they do more damage to the mast.

A green oasis called the Desert Classic

From John Ballantine
Tucson, Jan 12

The Bob Hope Desert Classic, the concept of which was reproduced successfully in the form of the Bob Hope pro-am tournament at the RAC Country Club at Epsom and at Moor Park, begins tomorrow over the four desert courses of Indian Wells, Bermuda Dunes, Eldorado and La Quinta scattered around Palm Springs.

It is not everybody's cup of tea. For one thing, it involves five rounds instead of the usual four, and each of the 128 professionals takes out a different team of three amateur hackers on each of the courses in turn, the leading 70 professionals returning to the host club, which this year is Indian Wells, for a fifth and final round on Sunday.

The professionals walk, the amateurs trundle down the emerald fairways in their luxurious electric carts surrounded by wreaths of cigar smoke, squirting their balls in all directions but insisting, in American style, of laboriously holing out, and six hours is not uncommon. When I informed a few of these Wall Street tycoons and Los Angeles businessmen that two of my friends once played three-and-a-half rounds on a Thames Valley course on nothing more mechanical than Shank's pony I was accused of exaggeration.

Consequently, some frustration creeps in and patience, always a golfing virtue, here is paramount. I will never forget walking out once to meet Brian Barnes, who nearly dropped his pipe as he spluttered indignantly: "Three and three-quarter hours for eight holes. It's a disgrace". Yet in many ways this tournament, which has raised more than £5m for the Eisenhower Medical Centre and other charities here since it began in 1960, is admirable.

Its very difficulty usually throws up a worthy champion: Arnold Palmer has won five times, Johnny Miller twice and Jack Nicklaus once.

With celebrities like Gerald Ford, Telly Savalas, Andy Williams, Jack Lemon and Hope himself — driving a cart bearing a prow replica of his famous "ski slope" nose — always threatening to decapitate their partners, as Vice-President Spiro Agnew nearly did to Doug Sanders a few years ago, the tournament, which is usually played in perfect weather, is compulsive television viewing for more than 10 million in less favoured parts of the United States.

Tom Kite, last year's surprise money leader, Tom Watson and Lee Trevino all make their debut but although 53 of the top 60 players are entered Nicklaus is unlikely to show himself on tour until the San Diego open, which follows next week's Phoenix event.

Peter Oosterhuis, who lives here with his South African wife, Anne, and their sons, Robert, aged eight, and Richard, aged four, finished third behind Bill Rogers in 1978 and always plays well on what north country folk would call "his own midden". He is the second man off at 8.52am tomorrow at Bermuda Dunes, where he is a member of the celebrity field. On Thursday at Eldorado, the site of the 1959 Ryder Cup matches, Fred MacMurray, off 17, is one of his partners.

Palmer's entry

Arnold Palmer is the first golfer to submit his entry for this year's British open golf championship at Troon. Palmer last won the title at Troon in 1962, finishing six strokes ahead of the Australian Kel Nagle.

LEGAL NOTICES

INVERESK PAPER COMPANY LIMITED (IN MEMBERS VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) AND THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before FRIDAY THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1982 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER, at NEW CAVENDISH HOUSE, 18, MALTRAVERS STREET, LONDON, WC2R 3EJ, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th Day of December, 1981.

DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER, Liquidator, Chartered Accountant.

THIS NOTICE IS PURELY FORMAL AND THE LIQUIDATION IS PART OF THE REORGANISATION OF THE INVERESK GROUP OF COMPANIES, WHEREBY G-P INVERESK CORPORATION HAS TAKEN OVER AND IS CONTINUING TO OPERATE THE BUSINESS AND UNDERTAKING OF THE COMPANY AND HAS IRREVOCABLY UNDERTAKEN TO MEET IN FULL ALL LEGALLY ENFORCEABLE CLAIMS AGAINST THIS COMPANY. ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE FIGURES ALL CREDITORS CLAIMS HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE PAID IN FULL.

INVERESK GROUP LIMITED (IN MEMBERS VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before FRIDAY THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1982 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER, at NEW CAVENDISH HOUSE, 18 MALTRAVERS STREET, LONDON WC2R 3EJ, the Liquidator of the said Company [illegible]

Dated this 30th Day of December, 1981.

DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER, Liquidator

THIS NOTICE IS PURELY FORMAL AND THE LIQUIDATION IS PART OF THE REORGANISATION OF THE INVERESK GROUP OF COMPANIES [illegible]

NORTHFLEET INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED (IN MEMBERS VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before FRIDAY THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1982 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER, at NEW CAVENDISH HOUSE, 18 MALTRAVERS STREET, LONDON WC2R 3EJ [illegible]

THIS NOTICE IS PURELY FORMAL AND THE LIQUIDATION IS PART OF THE REORGANISATION OF THE INVERESK GROUP OF COMPANIES [illegible]

VERNON PACKAGING LIMITED (IN MEMBERS VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before FRIDAY THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1982 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER [illegible]

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. In the Matter of WELDWISE INSTALLATIONS LIMITED [illegible]

Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement, Nottingham. Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

Re: BUILDOFAX LTD (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act 1948 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before [illegible]

Re: DISCOBARN LTD and The Companies Act 1948 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at [illegible] Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ [illegible]

Arthur Joseph Anthony Hyatt, Director

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared draft pastoral schemes containing provision for declaring redundant the church of Saint Jude, being the parish church of the parish of Bristol, Saint Jude with Saint Mathias (Bristol diocese); the chapel of ease of Saint John the Divine, Wildsworth in the parish of Laughton with Wildsworth (Lincoln diocese); and a part of the chapel of ease of Saint Alban, Smethwick in the parish of Holy Trinity with Saint Alban, Smethwick; and for appropriating that part of the chapel of ease of Saint Alban, Smethwick to use as a parish hall (Birmingham diocese).

Copies of the draft schemes may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Royal Naval Fund

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 306343-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

La creme de la creme

Personnel Secretary/ Personal Assistant

Your opportunity to enter the world of travel

Salary Circa £6,000

Thomson Holidays the U.K's Leading tour operator and part of the international Thomson Organisation have a vacancy for a Personnel Secretary/PA at their London Headquarters, near Mornington Crescent tube station.

Duties will include providing a comprehensive secretarial/PA service to the Personnel Director and Personnel Manager and the job will also include considerable involvement in Personnel administration.

The successful candidate will be educated to "A" level standard and/or HND in business studies and must also have a minimum of 5 "O" Levels including maths.

Essential secretarial qualifications include 100 w.p.m. shorthand, 60 w.p.m. typing and three to four years previous secretarial experience, some of which should preferably have been spent in a Personnel Department.

As well as the salary quoted above, the company offers a range of excellent staff benefits, including generous holiday concessions.

To apply, please send a detailed curriculum vitae, stating how you meet the requirements above and also why you feel this is the job for you to Lynda Hall, Senior Personnel Officer, Thomson Holidays, Greater London House, Hampstead Road, London NW1.



ARAMCO SECRETARIES

Fly out to the sunshine world of Aramco, and enjoy the security and challenge offered by Saudi Arabia's major employer.

Work in well equipped offices.
Live in air-conditioned, low-rental accommodation.
Take advantage of indefinite term, single status contracts.
Have the assurance of free medical care.
Seize the opportunities offered for exciting holiday travel, a Company-paid return air fare to the U.K. for 28 days every 12 months plus local holidays.
Relax on Company beaches, or if you're feeling more energetic try tennis, sailing, horse riding, bowling, squash etc.
Make the most of the varied facilities and the active social life of a Western style township.

AND EARN...

£8,400 - £9,700 per annum after tax. PLUS not less than £2,500 as an additional overseas cost allowance.

We require:

Typing speeds of 55wpm with 85% accuracy Shorthand speeds of 90wpm with 90% accuracy. (We conduct tests to confirm your current speed).

Write to us today giving full details or ask the operator for FREEFONE 5849.

PMC INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT
Dept T/13/1, 5-7 East Parade, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 5LF
or PO Box 39, 10-12 Hounslow Gardens, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 2LA.

PMC
The professional approach to your career.

SECRETARIAL SERVICES CONTROLLER

c.£9,000

To cope with our rapidly expanding business we are moving into new European Headquarters offices in Milton Keynes.
We're a busy Company and so is our typing and Secretarial Services function whose 40 typists and secretaries will be your responsibility.
The work they handle is detailed and demanding so we need a woman or man who understands the pressures they work under—someone in fact who has probably had experience of managing in this type of environment and also have an understanding of word processing technology.
Apart from being something of a diplomat we also need someone who's a born administrator with a good eye for detail, is tactful and firm with a good sense of humour
If we're asking for a lot we're prepared to give a lot in return. The salary amply reflects the importance of the job and we've got the reputation of being a happy company to work for.
We think it's quite a job. Do you think you're quite the person to fill it with all the qualities and experience we're looking for? If you are then we'd very much like to meet you.
Write or telephone Robin Fletcher, Personnel Manager, Sentry Insurance Management Ltd., Ashton House, 499 Silby Boulevard, Central Milton Keynes, Bucks, MK9 2LA. Telephone Milton Keynes (0908) 660888.

Personal Secretary to Director General

Baker Street, NW1

circa £7,000

The Director General of this major trade association, representing an industry with a multi-million pound turn-over, needs a first class Personal Secretary.
This is a demanding position requiring someone to organise his heavy workload with the maturity and experience to communicate efficiently with senior people.
The successful candidate will have integrity and tact as well as being a competent shorthand/audio secretary and will occupy a spacious office overlooking Regent's Park, two minutes' walk from Baker Street station.

Audio Secretary

circa £6,000

We also require a highly efficient, experienced Audio Secretary to work for two senior executives. This position involves typing from audio and copy as well as organising meetings, dealing with members' telephone enquiries and the full range of secretarial duties.
Please send career details to Mrs Linda Woods, or telephone [illegible] for an application form.

dtf
Dairy Trade Federation
19 Cornwall Terrace, London
NW1 4QP

LEGAL SHORTHAND SECRETARY

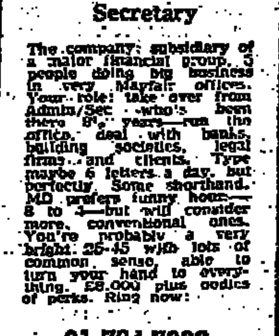
£6,400

Large but friendly firm of Lincoln's Inn Solicitors required experienced Legal Secretary aged 23+ to work for Senior Partner in full P.A. Position.
Applicants should preferably be educated to GCE 'O' level standard with a formal secretarial training. Good speeds and accuracy essential. Four weeks holiday, LV's and other benefits.

For further details telephone 242 9304
(No Agencies)

M.D. OFFERS £8,000+

Last week, Mary O. came back to Town. Result is, this week, she's been asked to fill a dozen or so of the Town's top jobs—this one included.



Administrator/ Secretary

The company: subsidiary of a major financial group. 3 people doing big business in very Mayfair offices. Your role: take over from Admin/Sec who's been there 8½ years—run the office, deal with banks, building societies, legal firms and clients. Type maybe 6 letters a day, but perfectly. Some shorthand. MD prefers funny hours—8 to 4—but will consider more conventional ones. You're probably a very bright 25-45 with lots of common sense, able to turn your hand to everything. £8,000 plus oodles of perks. Ring now:

01-734 7282
MARY OVERTON
RECRUITMENT LIMITED
35 Piccadilly, London W1V 9PB

EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITY

Are you a good judge of character? You need insight, patience and a good-humoured approach to be a successful personnel consultant. Once trained it will be up to you to make the most of your particular *talents; writing advertisements*, interviewing secretaries, visiting client companies and having the commercial flair to put candidates in the right jobs.
Our small team of consultants works closely together and fresh ideas are welcomed. Senior level office experience *combined with* a bright, resilient personality ensures your rewards are high financially and personally. Salaries are top level and not based on commission.
If you would like to discuss this further, please ring: Jane Corkill on 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

£7,000 ITALIAN

Bi-Lingual Secretary/P.A.

To work for senior executive and one director of City bank. Candidates to be neat and well groomed and thoroughly organised. Excellent English, shorthand typing a must. Good benefits.

SEC/ADMIN ASSISTANT

Shipping. £7,000

Preferably age 25-29. Someone with diplomacy and good organising abilities is needed to work for this dynamic managing director. Excellent secretarial skills *and must be very used to* arranging social events.

Please ring Pam Leach on 583 4467.

OLD BROAD STREET BUREAU LIMITED
01-588 4467

CIRCA SEVEN

City based merchant bankers need PA/Sec for two American vice *presidents*. Sound formal skills, mid 20s. To £7,500 pa. Fringe benefits, incl. bonus.

c. £7,500 p.a.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Chairman important Co. needs strong support from PA/Sec 35-45ish, well skilled and experienced at top level.

MERCHANT BANKER CITY

Seek PA for two salesmen. Numeracy and sound S/T, mid 20s. To £7,000 p.a. Fringe benefits incl bonus.

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 Brompton Arcade
Knightsbridge, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is just a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station-Sloane Street Exit)
01-589 8807/0010
THE recruitment consultants

BANKING—E.C.2

£7,000 + MORTGAGE

This young and dynamic newly appointed Director of U.K. Investment needs a well presented and intelligent Secretary to assist him with his new and varied duties. You will need to be able to liase successfully with the Directors of the Bank and important clients, as well as using your excellent secretarial skills. Age mid 20's. Speeds 100/60.

Angela Mortimer Ltd
Recruitment Consultants
166 Piccadilly
629 9686

A CAREER IN COSMETICS

£5,500

A top cosmetic and fragrance house seeks a young Secretary to their Marketing Manager. Their products are world famous and you will learn how a new range is launched. A stimulating environment and a position offering good prospects. 80/50 skills and 1 year's experience.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

SUPER SEC

Required for two young Directors of a small dynamic company. Must be highly motivated, efficient, able to work on own and willing to take responsibility. Salary negotiable.

Phone 580 3588

CITY

Senior c. £7,250
Junior c. £6,000
+ Mortgage Subsidy

ORION ROYAL BANK

is a leading merchant bank situated in modern offices close to St. Paul's and Barbican Tube Stations.

We currently have several secretarial vacancies at senior and junior levels in the Corporate Finance Department.

Applicants should be educated to "A" level standard; with good secretarial skills, and should be willing to offer a positive contribution in assisting Marketing Executives in a busy environment.

The senior positions would suit secretaries with 5+ years relevant experience, and the junior positions would be ideal for 2nd jobbers.

Orion Royal Bank offers excellent salaries and attractive benefits including a preferential mortgage subsidy scheme; personal loan facility, interest free season ticket loans and £1 per day luncheon vouchers.

Please contact Veronica Burwood, Personnel Officer, Orion Royal Bank Limited, 1 London Wall, London, E.C.2. 01-600 6222.

ORION ROYAL BANK LIMITED
A member of The Royal Bank of Canada Group

TSB

Senior Secretary

Central Trustee Savings Bank are seeking a Senior Secretary for their Assistant General Manager responsible for the administration division of the Bank. Applicants should have secretarial experience at a senior level and be able to demonstrate a proven record of competence in the full range of secretarial duties.

Duties will include shorthand/typing, arranging appointments and liaising with senior management and their secretaries. The successful applicant must have several years' secretarial experience and possess such qualities as initiative and discretion expected of a Secretary at this level.

Salary will be in the region of £7,500 per annum inclusive. Fringe benefits include a house mortgage subsidy scheme (subject to certain conditions), non-contributory pension scheme and luncheon vouchers.

Please write with full career details to:
Miss Jill Davies, Personnel Officer,
Central Trustee Savings Bank Limited,
PO Box 99, St. Mary's Court,
100 Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6AQ.

Due to expansion **OMEGA MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS**, a small prestigious International group specializing in motivational psychology have the following vacancies.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO SENIOR PARTNER

The successful applicant will be interpersonally skilful and *should be prepared for total involvement* in all aspects of the work. He or she should be free to travel extensively throughout the country with periods spent away from home. This position is based at our office in Highgate and rusty secretarial skills would be acceptable. Salary £7,000 pa negotiable.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO SENIOR PARTNER

The emphasis for this position is on first class formal Secretarial skills. Minimum qualifications are 70 wpm typing, 110 wpm shorthand and simple bookkeeping. Based in Regent's Park the successful applicant would have full responsibility for a small but very busy office. Salary £7,000 pa negotiable.

SECRETARY

Based in Regent's Park this person would assist in all aspects of consultancy work including seminar organization, office administration and secretarial work. Some travel within the UK envisaged. Salary £5,700 pa negotiable.

Each of the above positions offers stimulating work for the right person. Applicants should be able to drive and the preferred age range is 25-35 years.

Please apply in writing enclosing a cv to Omega Management Consultants, 60 North Hill, London N6 4RH.

PA/Secretary

Beckenham, Kent — c. £7,000

The Group Managing Director of Twinlock Limited, leading international manufacturers of office equipment and systems, needs a top P.A./Secretary.

Aged 28-40, you must already be working at board level and be able to demonstrate the highly professional skills that this type of position demands. The ability to organise and communicate at all levels is of course, essential.

This is an exciting opportunity to join our Company which is currently undergoing a phase of expansion into the computer accessory market. Salary is negotiable, around £7,000 and includes other benefits associated with a large successful organisation.

For further information, please telephone Janet Newton, on 01-650 4818 or write to her at Twinlock Limited, 36 Croydon Road, Beckenham, Kent.



HERMES

SECRETARY

Young secretary for General Manager to commence February 1. Willingness to be trained in selling with view to combining shop/secretarial duties. £5,500 according to experience. References.

SALES ASSISTANT

Experienced sales assistant for February 1 required for City branch of Hermes. Preferably in 20s. References. Salary negotiable.

Apply interview:
MRS. GILLESPIE
155 NEW BOND STREET, W.1
01-499 8856

EXCEPTIONAL OPENING WITH INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY

For unique PA/SEC. with languages

Please send full c.v. to:
Ms S. EASTON,
1st Floor,
192 Sloane Street,
LONDON, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/ RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Required for new Cancer Prevention Unit

Computor/word processing facilities and contact with patients, doctors and staff of this small friendly hospital. Medical experience desirable. Flexi hours. Salary range £5,069 to £5,978. Applications and C.V. to the Administrator St. Mark's Hospital, City Road EC1V 2PS.

ACCOUNTS SPECIALIST

Young, dynamic firm of American Management Consultants seek an accounts specialist with thorough knowledge of VAT, PAYE and bookkeeping techniques. The successful applicant will be responsible for the setting-up and continuation of several schemes which will offer scope for initiative and organisation. Excellent personality, smart appearance, good telephone manner, attitude and enthusiasm are essential.

The successful applicant will work in beautiful West End offices; will interact with cosmopolitan professional teams and will travel to the United States for training sessions.

Starting salary £6,500-£8,000 with rapid progression for hard work and proven ability. Apply in writing, enclosing full curriculum vitae to:

HILARY QUINN, Box 1185 G, The Times
By January 20th.

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY/P.A.

Richmond, Surrey

The President of a Canadian International Group, who has recently moved to its Richmond Trading Office, now requires a well educated, non-smoking enthusiastic, mature Secretary/P.A. to *take care of his personal and Company work. This interesting,* yet demanding, position requires someone with administrative ability, who is well organised, and possesses the initiative to take and follow through decisions. Requirements include the usual high standards of secretarial skills together with the ability to work under pressure plus occasional travel.
A knowledge of International trade and foreign languages would obviously be an advantage, but are not necessarily essential. An attractive remuneration will be offered, and suitably qualified *applicants should in the first instance write with full* details of their career to date to:

ALAN J. MILLS,
RUSPER HOUSE,
DORMANS PARK,
EAST GRINSTEAD.
0342 87 281

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

£10,000 + PER ANNUM

required immediately for president of large international marketing corporation having offices in the heart of the West End of London.

Applicant must be smart, attractive and personable, and be between the age of 25 and 35 with sound knowledge of either Spanish and or German at a business level and an ability to deal with customers and suppliers and run compact administrative office. Fast shorthand and typing speeds essential. Must be prepared to travel.

Working hours are elastic and a willingness to work unsocial hours is required, but salary of £10,000 + p.a. and benefits, including generous holiday and bonus, are, we believe, commensurate.

Please reply with curriculum vitae to Box No. 0829 G, The Times.

THE GOOD RELATIONS GROUP

requires

A FIRST-CLASS SECRETARY

One of Britain's leading public relations consultancies has a vacancy for an experienced secretary. We are looking for someone with good secretarial skills who likes a friendly, creative environment and is capable of working hard at a fast pace. If you think you would be good at client and press liaison, and are of smart appearance, please telephone or send a detailed cv to:

gr
Miss Barbara Saunsbury
Good Relations Group plc
15 Adeline Place London WC1
Tel: 01-636 6561

AUDIO COPY TYPIST and ADMIN

If you can type 60 words per minute, are experienced *in audio/copy typing and want lots of variety* with responsibility, we would like you on our admin. team in this established and fast growing computer company.

Please ring Stella on: 01-739 7633.

£6,500

BELGRAVIA
Based in lovely offices, these three charming Directors started their successful business 10 years ago. They need first class secretarial support from someone 21-25.

KENSINGTON
Senior Partner of Estate Agents needs PA/Admin Sec for a job full of variety and interest—would suit someone in their late 20s with good typing.

Tel: 01-730 5148 (24hrs)
JAYGAR
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY/PA

for partner of small insurance brokers with W.1 offices. Career opening for young secretary with "A" level background. Salary negotiable. Please telephone 439 9153.

BI LINGUAL SECRETARY ENGLISH/GERMAN

MITCHAM — c£6,000

Please send full details quoting ref. A1002 to: ASL Recruitment Advertising, 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DB.

Olympic Holidays Ltd., Britain's biggest specialist to Greece, require for the 1982 Summer Season — 1st April to 31st October

HEAD REPRESENTATIVES
REPRESENTATIVES

You will be based either on mainland Greece or on one of the beautiful Greek Islands. The successful applicants will have a gregarious personality and a self-disciplined manner. Therefore we are looking for career-minded staff aged 23+ with at least two years previous experience, preferably with a knowledge of the Greek language. Salaries and benefits will be commensurate with the position together with two weeks paid holiday. Yearly employment will also be considered.

Applications in writing together with two photographs, one passport and one full length to:

Miss Jacky Domb,
PA to Chairman
and Chief Executive,
17 Old Court Place,
Kensington High Street,
London W8 4PL.

OLYMPIC HOLIDAYS
To know us is to love Greece
ABTA/ATOL 341BC

A prestige appointment as

Personal Secretary

£8,600

The President of a large international organisation based in the West End is seeking an exceptional Personal Secretary.
The qualities of integrity and commitment rate high among our clients needs, as much of the work will involve dealing with personal matters on behalf of the President.
A proven track record at board level and excellent speeds (minimum 120/60 wpm) are equally important. It is likely that the successful applicant will be in his/her early 30's.
Please write, enclosing full cv, naming companies to which we should not forward your application quoting ref. no. 39 to
Sandra Wren,
Royds Personnel Services,
Royds House,
Mandeville Place,
London W1M 6AE.

RPS
Royds Personnel Services London Limited

BILINGUAL SECRETARY/P.A.

(International Hotel Group in Central London)

This newly created post offers an exciting and demanding challenge for an experienced Secretary/P.A. Applicants must have an excellent command of the English language and be fluent in French—a third European language would be advantageous.

You would be working for the Chief Executive of a deluxe International Hotel Group at their new base in Central London. The workload will be busy and variable including shorthand, typing, office administration and covering for the Chief Executive in his absence.

If you are looking for total involvement—we can offer you an attractive salary coupled with excellent conditions of employment.
Please write, in first instance, detailing career to date to:
FARMER ADVERTISING GROUP (Ref. APB/M.M.),
Ferrari House, 258 Field End Road, Eastcote,
Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 9UU.

SENIOR SECRETARY

Cambridge — c. £6,500

Our Unit Director requires a Secretary with excellent secretarial and administrative skills.

The ideal candidate will have good shorthand and typing skills, a knowledge of French or German, a clear telephone voice, and organisational ability. He/she should be numerate and capable of running the office in the Director's absence.

Patscentre International is situated 12 miles south of Cambridge. We offer modern office facilities, a subsidised staff restaurant, regular salary reviews and 23 days' holiday per year.

Please write or telephone for an application form to: Miss Jan Halson, Personnel Officer, Patscentre International, Melbourn, Nr. Royston, Herts SG8 6DP.
Tel: Royston (0763) 61222.

PERSONAL SECRETARY

Applications are invited from experienced persons with a proven record of ability and integrity to take up the post of Personal Secretary to the Company Secretary.
The position is demanding and offers an excellent salary.
We are a building construction and develompent group and the successful candidate would be based at our head office at Woodford.
A second language, French or German and experience in insurance matters would be useful too. Please write to, or telephone Mrs E. Barrow for an application form.

D. J. HIGGINS & SONS LTD.,
173 HORN LANE,
WOODFORD GREEN,
ESSEX IG8 9AG.
01-505 2814



BORDER TELEVISION

Requires

A SECRETARY/P.A.

To work for the Sales Manager in London. Good secretarial skills essential, but above all an energetic and enthusiastic approach plus the ability to work on own initiative. Salary £6,000 plus L.V.s.
Apply to: Tim Glover, Sales Manager, Border Television Ltd., 33 Margaret Street, London W1N 7LA. Tel.: 01-323 4711.



PROGRESS IN PERSONNEL

TO £6,500

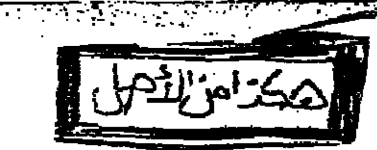
Lively outgoing P.A./Secretary with 90/50 skills, plus lots of enthusiasm needed to join the friendly extrovert personnel team of an important American Company with interests worldwide. Offices presently based near Holborn but will relocate to the Company's sumptuous European Headquarters at Kingston-upon-Thames within 6 months. Contact: Elaine Cole.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

You won't have time to be bored!

I am running the UK's fastest growing holiday company and I need a P.A. to shoulder some of the load. You must be able to type, to write your own letters and not be frightened of accepting a lot of responsibility. We are a young crowd; the atmosphere is informal, and the pressure intense. The job's worth £7,500 p.a. and you will earn every penny of it. All staff get free lunches and generous holiday concessions to The Greek Islands, and our offices are a 15 minute walk from Earls Court Tube.

'Phone me personally
Vic Fatah, Sunmed Holidays,
01-351 2366.



Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Quick sales still possible in a slow market

No matter how good or bad a market is, everyone has a tale to tell of how quickly, or how slowly, a sale is made.

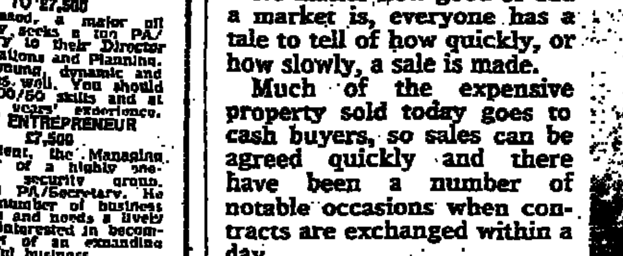
Much of the expensive property sold today goes to cash buyers, so sales can be agreed quickly and there have been a number of notable occasions when contracts are exchanged within a day.

One of the quickest sales on record was for a very ordinary three-bedroom bungalow in London's Wembley area where the purchaser moved to exchange contracts within two hours of seeing the property.

A French buinessman who commuted between Britain and France needed a London base. He was fortunate in having the cash when he went property hunting.

He saw a circular from local agents Smith & Melzack for the three bedroomed bungalow and went to see it first thing in the morning. The next day at 9.45 am he made an offer which was accepted. A banker's draft for the deposit was delivered to the vendor's solicitors. Within two hours of the offer being accepted, contracts had been exchanged.

As Mr Brian Melzack, who manages the Wembley office put it: "It's very rare for anyone to make a purchase as quickly as this. It was important for everyone to move quickly, however, because our client is out of the country a lot, which could have meant the formalities taking longer than usual. Obviously this is something he wanted to have finalized quickly — hence the rapid exchange of contracts.



The Lymington office of Jackson and Jackson are selling the freehold of this Tudor style four bedroom house at Milford on Sea. Known as Lymore Gate, the agents are asking £89,500 for the property which was built in 1930. It has been recently improved and modernized and stands in about half an acre of grounds.

Most estate agents and solicitors will tell of foreign buyers, notably from the Middle East, who exchanged contracts within a day and completed within a week. This, however, is always the province of the cash buyer who does not have the bother of arranging finance.

In the early 1970s when buying an English home was fashionable, it was not unusual to see a foreign purchaser inspect a property supported by solicitors and surveyors so that all the necessary work could be done virtually on the spot. When you are paying upwards of £500,000, what is an extra few thousand for professional services?

The concept of a speedy sale does raise one or two interesting points and possibly lessons for the average vendor in the present slow market. It is estimated that the average sale takes as much as six months to complete because of false starts and the length of the selling chain.

The cash buyer, or the buyer who has already sold his property, can achieve some tremendous discounts. In the Wembley case, the bungalow was on the market for £44,000 originally, came down to £38,000 and was sold for £33,000, representing a saving for the buyer of around 15 per cent over the last asking price.

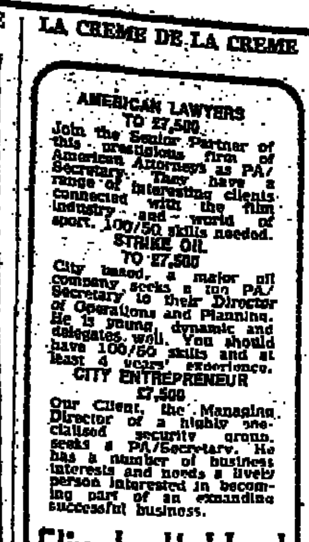
The question on most vendors' minds is how can they sell their property quickly and with the minimum of fuss? Apart from receiving a mortgage offer, on which the whole deal hinges, there is some legal work which can be done in advance to save the purchaser expense and a great deal of time.

Local authority searches take time. In London, it can take a minimum of three weeks for replies. It is possible to instruct your solicitor to apply for the necessary information when you decide to sell your house. Other legal procedures normally undertaken by the vendor include land registry and the standard form.

You can also commission your own structural survey for would-be buyers when they come round. If the surveyor's firm is reputable the findings should be acceptable to a purchaser and his solicitor.

If you are feeling generous, or desperate to sell, you can offer to pay the purchaser's legal fees or include extra fixtures and fittings in the sale.

In the present weak market, it is important to make the sale as attractive as possible. Repairs which have been put off because of your decision to sell may be worth while doing if you are really keen to sell. It is unlikely you will get all your money back, but selling your property can be made that much easier as a result.







PERSONAL COLUMNS

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HEETSMAN. — JOHN STANLEY HEETSMAN otherwise JOHN HEETSMAN, late of W20 Chace Guildhouse, Chace Avenue, Coventry, West Midlands, died at Coventry on 14th September, 1981. Estate about £55,000.

REID nee WEST.—JOAN ELLEN MARION REID nee WEST, widow, late of 8 Tyler Street, Roath, Cardiff, died at Penarth, South Glamorgan on 14th July, 1981. Estate about £11,000.

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 28 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

MR. PUMMEL s. e. is there any excuse for not answering my letters? Sarah's Mother.

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01-828 9777, ext 4167

NOTICE

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[redacted]

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.38 For Schools, Colleges: Science Workshop. 10.00 You and Me. For the very young (not Schools). 10.15 Maths: Angles. 10.38 Maths: Geometry. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 Film Music. 11.40 St Lucia as a tourist island. 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Jeremy Thompson and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines with sub-titles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Included today is the new cookery slot presented by Glyn Christian. 1.45 Postman Pat. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r). 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Life on board Captain Cook's Endeavour. 2.18 Twentieth-Century History: Why Appeasement? 2.40 Travellers. 3.05 Songs of Praise from the Church of the Transfiguration, Kensal Rise, introduced by Michael Barratt (r). 3.40 Play it Safe. Advice from Jimmy Savile on safety (r). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).

4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy characters in Train Strain (r).

4.25 Jackanory. Rodney Bewes reads part three of Jeffy, the Burglar's Cat by Ursula Moray Williams.

4.40 Take Hart. Featuring Tony Hart and his friend Morph.

5.00 Newsround with Paul McDowell.

5.05 The Story of the Treasure Seekers. Part two of the six-part adaptation of E. Nesbitt's novel.

5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide presented by David Dimbleby and Sue Lawley.

6.50 Cartoon Time. Rolf Harris introduces four cartoons. One featuring Tom and Jerry, one with Barney Bear and two with Foghorn Leghorn.

7.20 Film: Knock on Wood (1954) starring Danny Kaye and Mai Zetterling. Kaye plays a ventriloquist who is sent to Switzerland to see a psychiatrist when he thinks his dummy answers him back. His trip is the perfect cover for members of a spy ring.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys.

9.25 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. The line-up includes World Cup Ski-ing — The Ladies' Downhill from Grindelwald; and highlights of the England v Ireland amateur boxing match.

10.30 Parkinson. His guests are Chad Varah, Alec McCowan, Mel Torme and George Shearing.

11.30 Phil Silvers* as the indestructible Sergeant Bilko (r).

11.55 News headlines and weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS CYMRU/WALES: 11.37 am-11.40 I Ysgolion: Ffenestri. 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyn O Fyd 5.05-5.30 Grange Hill (Part 3). 5.30-5.40 The Amazing Adventures of Morph 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 Tomos a Titw (2) 7.45-8.10 Dr Who (Part 4). 8.10-9.00 So You Think You Know What's Good For You? 11.55 News and weather SCOTLAND: 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 2.40-3.05 For Schools: Around Scotland — Forestry (1). 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland 6.50-7.20 Bowls Scottish Indoor Championships: National Junior Singles, Final. 11.55 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Prospect. 11.55 News and weather ENGLAND: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 6.50-7.20 East — Worlds Apart. London and the South East — Rolf Harris' Cartoon Time Midlands — Challenge North — Lifelines. North East — Champion String Band. North West — Sit Thi Deawn. South — Hey Look ... That's Me. South West — Isles Apart West — RPM 12.00 Close.

BBC 2

10.20 Gharbar: A magazine programme for Asian women. 10.45 Closedown. 11.00 Play School: For the under fives presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Fred Harris. The story this morning is The New Blue Umbrella by Christopher Walker. 11.25 Closedown. 12.30 Open University: Developing Mathematical Thinking: Subtraction. 1.20 Closedown. 3.55 Landscapes of England. The second of twelve explorations by Professor W. G. Hoskins takes us to the Lake District. This wonderful part of the country is not as untouched by man as first appears. Professor Hoskins explains his claim that the lakes have been influenced by man (r).

4.20 Images of War: The second of six programmes featuring the reminiscences of World War Two cameramen (r).

4.40 Tigris: Following the Sumerian Voyage of Thor Heyerdahl (r).

5.30 They're Playing My Tune: George Melly recalls the song that changed his life and where and when he heard it (r).

5.40 Undersea Kingdom* Part six — The Juggernaut Strikes.

6.00 Life on Earth: Part eleven — The Hunters and the Hunted. Introduced by David Attenborough (r).

6.55 The Water Margin: The first of a thirteen part serial about ancient Japanese warriors (r).

7.40 News with sub-titles.

7.45 Beaux Arts Trio Play Schubert.

8.30 International Darts: Highlights of the quarterfinal matches in the World Professional Championship being played at Stoke-on-Trent.

9.00 M*A*S*H: There is a cease fire in the area of the 4077th field hospital but everything is just as chaotic as usual.

9.25 The Bell by Iris Murdoch adapted for television in four parts by Reg Gadney. Dora decides to return to her husband after a six month fling with another man. Her husband is a scholar working with a religious community in the south of England. Starring Tessa Peake-Jones, Ian Holm and James Warwick.

10.15 Grapevine: This week the self-help programme features Coping with Cancer.

10.45 Newsnight: Reports from around the world on the latest news.

11.30 International Darts: Another visit to Jollees Club for the quarterfinals of the World Professional Championship. Ends at 12.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Insight; 9.47 Picture Box; 10.04 The uses of trees and wood in different environments; 10.16 A visit to the German town of Hamelin; 10.38 Self-discovery; 11.02 Tracing the course of the River Thames; 11.20 Practical science; 11.39 The General Election of 1945; 12.00 The Munch Bunch. Adventures of animated vegetables for the very young; 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets; 12.30 Play it Again. Tony Bilbow plays host to Rowan Atkinson who selects clips from his favourite films; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames news; 1.30 Take the High Road. Drama serial about a Highland estate; 2.00 After Noon Plus with Mary Parkinson and Kay Avila; 2.45 The Lada Snooker Classic. Live coverage of the seventeen frame final from the Oldham Civic Centre. The commentator is John Pulman. There is further coverage in Mid-week Sports Special at 10.30

4.15 Cartoon: Dangermouse in part three of Close Encounters of the Absurd Kind

4.20 Madabout. Michael Bentine talks to guest Una Stubbs about her favourite hobby

4.45 Arthur of the Britons. Adventure serial based on the legends of King Arthur (r)

5.15 Mr Merlin. Comical adventures of a wizard who hides his real identity behind the guise of a garage manager

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee features a project, as yet still at the ideas stage, whereby mentally handicapped people work as helpers to the physically disabled.

6.35 Crossroads. Kevin Banks is asked to become involved in a special venture

7.00 This Is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews suprises another unsuspecting celebrity.

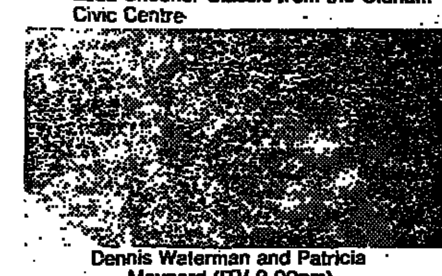
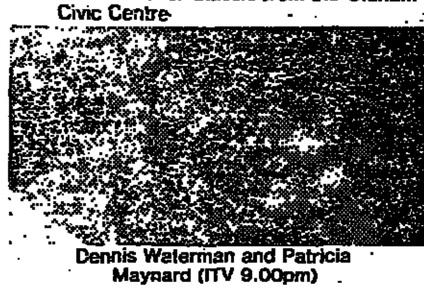
7.30 Coronation Street. Is Bert Tilsley about to become unemployed once again?

8.00 London Night Out. Variety programme hosted by Tom O'Connor. Topping the bill are pop group Dr Hook and Irish singer, Dana

9.00 Minder. The first in a new series of thirteen programmes featuring the fringe crook, Arthur Daley (George Cole) and his protector Terry McCann (Dennis Waterman).

10.00 News

10.30 Mid-week Sports Special. There are two sports catered for this evening. Brian Moore introduces highlights from one of tonight's League Cup fifth round matches and there is coverage of the final in the Lada Snooker Classic from the Oldham Civic Centre

Dennis Waterman and Patricia Maynard (ITV 9.00pm)

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today
6.30 Today
8.45 The Widower by Georges Simenon (8)
9.00 News
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly
10.00 News
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time visits Yorkshire
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Morning Story: "Enterprise" by Jill Norris
11.00 News
11.05 Baker's Dozen
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours. Consumer advice programmes
12.27 Around the World in 25 years. † Johnny Morris recalls 25 years of travel
12.55 Weather and Programme News
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News
3.02 Play "Indian Ray" by Eric Searle
3.50 Zoo Talks
4.00 Elisabeth Soderstrom † A tribute to other world famous singers from Sweden
4.45 Story Time: "The Rover" by Joseph Conrad (8)
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather
6.00 News and Financial Report
6.30 My Word! †
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 All in the Family. The history of the Maddock family - two hundred years serving the church
7.45 Back to the Beachhead. Wynford Vaughan-Thomas returns to Anzio
8.30 Talking Medicine. The Wondering Japanese
8.45 File on 4: Major issues, changing attitudes, important events at home and abroad
9.30 Kaleidoscope
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight
10.30 Quote...Unquote † Nigel Rees and his guests share their favourite quotations and identify others
11.00 A book at Bedtime: "Rogue Male" by Geoffrey Household (8)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Music
12.00 News — Weather

VHF: 6.25am Weather Forecast 10.00 For Schools 10.30 Listen with Mother 11.00 For Schools 1.55pm Programme News 2.00 For Schools 5.50 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Managing your Money.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice: Samuel Wesley, Beethoven, Glazunov; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued): Grieg, Rossini, Donizetti (mono), Viotti (mono); records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Scriabin; records.†
10.00 Enesco (series) Concert.†
10.30 There is Sweet Music Song recital: John Clarke-Whitfield, John Barnett, William Michael Balfe, Edward James Loder, Henry Hugo Pierson, Parry.†
11.15 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra Concert: Segerstam, Sibelius, Dvorak.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall Piano recital direct from Broadcasting House, London: Schubert, Debussy.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Coull String Quartet Recital: Tippett, Purcell, Britten.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, London.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Jack Brymer.†
7.00 Scientifically Speaking. Professor Keith O'Nions of Cambridge University discusses with John Maddox making an accurate estimate of the earth's age.†
7.30 David (Davidis Pugna et Victoria) Oratorio by Alessandro Scarlatti (sung in Latin) including 8.15-8.20 Interval Reading †
8.55 Hindemith's Kammermusik (new series) Concert. Part 1: L. Chailly, Hindemith (Kammermusik No. 4.†
9.40 Six Continents.
10.00 Concert Part 2: Hindemith (Kammermusik No. 7). Kurt Weill.†
10.45 The Place of a Skull. A short story by C. B. A. Plouviez.
11.00 News.
11.05 Weber on record.†

MEDIUM FREQUENCY/MEDIUM WAVE as VHF above except: 7.05-11.15am Cricket: Fifth Test.



Johnny Morris: Radio 4 12.27pm

John Julius Norwich: Radio 4 6.30pm

Radio 2

5.00am News. 5.03 Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Soccer Special.† 9.30 Sounds of the Sun.† 10.00 Tom Mennard. 10.15 The Baby Grand Song Factory. 10.30 Be My Guest. 11.03 Brian Matthew.† from Midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone-in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Letter From London. 7.40 Book Choice. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The King of Instruments. 8.30 Take it or Leave it. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.45 Terry Wogan's Album Time. 10.15 Classical Record Review. 10.30 The Red and the Black. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 A Word in Edgeways. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Musician at Large. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post. 5.25 The King of Instruments. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Marching and Waltzing. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 I Spy Fiction. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Words that Changed Lives. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Just a Minute. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

● The excellent MINDER series returns for a thirteen-week run tonight (ITV 9.00 pm) and immediately sets a standard which will be difficult to surpass in the films that follow. George Cole and Dennis Waterman as Arthur and Terry, continue their hilarious love/hate relationship in a story written very wittily by Tony Hoare, Dead Men Do Tell Tales. As an added attraction the co-stars are of the highest order with Harry Fowler as the fly crook who offers Arthur £1,000 to look after a coffin containing a body 'for a few hours' and Derek Fowlds as an earnest undertaker. Making a rare appearance as a straight actress is rock-singer Suzi Quatro but her part is largely an irrelevance and it is her singing voice that makes her name on the cast list worthwhile. In addition, there is a most believable characterization by Harold Innocent of a former surgeon on the skids.

● Iris Murdoch's torrid tale THE BELL (BBC 2 9.25 pm) has been dramatised in four parts by Reg Gadney and boasts an impressive array of acting talent. The leading lady is Tessa Peake-Jones who plays Dora, the scatty, over-sexed wife of art historian Paul Greenfield (James Warwick) who is carrying out research at a religious community led by Michael Meade (Ian Holm), a disgraced teacher. The story revolves around a new bell that is replacing one, tradition has it, that flew into the nearby lake at the unfaithfulness of a former member of the order. Over-drinking, homosexuality and nymphomania all combine to make this first episode a fast moving and entertaining opener, to a good story.

● The Afternoon Theatre production INDIAN RAY (Radio 4 3.02 pm) is a powerful play by Eric Searle about the relationship between a Canadian Indian and his white employer. Dan is a hard-worker with a penchant for the occasional bender and a dislike of the local police. During a particularly severe snowstorm he rescues his boss's trapped daughter. Later, when the police come to question Dan on a matter, Ray, his employer, is torn between loyalties. Dan is played by Blain Fairman and Ray by Alan Tilvern who was heard last night as Commodore Perry in The Black Ships.

Tessa Peake-Jones in The Bell (BBC 2 9.25pm)

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Bailey's Bird. 10.28 News. 10.34 Midweek Sports Special. 12.25 am Epilogue followed by Closedown.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Out of Town with Jack Hargreaves. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.25am News. 12.28 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 Calendar.

TVS
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Watch This Space ... Viewers have their say. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.25 am Company followed by Closedown.

HTV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.45 Sport Billy. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Superstar Profile: Paul Newman. 10.28-10.30 News. 12.25 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15 Y Rheilffordd Gudd. 4.45 Our Incredible World. 5.10-5.20 Dick Tracy. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales: Michael Lloyd-Williams reports.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the jobs are. 2.45 Love Boat. 3.45-4.15 Our incredible world. 5.15-5.15 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.25am Sayings of Jesus. 12.30 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.25 am News with Barrie Redfern. 12.30 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Hear Here. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 12.25 am Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

CENTRAL
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 12.25 am Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.50 am Big Question, followed by Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.45 Live from Two with Shelley Rohde. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 12.25am Closedown.

TSW
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Scene South West. 10.32 News. 10.34 Midweek Sports Special. 12.25 am Postscript.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-2.00 News. 1.30-2.00 A Full Life: Lord Cudlipp. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 Report 12.25 am Late Call. 12.30 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
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OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258.
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight, Sat 7.00. AIDA. Tomor, Tues 7.30: LA TRAVIATA. Fri 7.30: DIE FLEDERMAUS 104 balcony seats avail from 10am on day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Garden charge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Ton't at 7.30, Les Patineurs, My Brother, My Sisters, Elite Syncopations. Sat at 7.30, & Tues at 7.00 Manon. (TV Recording on Tues)
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tomor & Mon at 7.00. Les Contes d'Hoffmann. (Placido Domingo is replaced by William Lewis tomor) Fri at 7.00. Don Giovanni.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 01-928 3191
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
A holiday treat for all the family. Ronald Hynd's
THE NUTCRACKER
Last perf Ton't at 7.30. (Ruanne, Jolley)

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 01-278 0871. Grp. Sales 01-379 6061. 24 hr. instantly confirmed res. 200 0200. JOSEPH & THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT — see under theatres. Spring Opera & Dance Subscription Season. Tel: 01-278 0855 for brochure.

Welsh National Opera Mold Theatr Clwyd Tel (0352) 55114 Friday 15 and Saturday 16 at 7.30pm Handel's opera TAMBURLAINE (New Production)

THEATRES

ADELPHI s cc 01-836 7611
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for 15 weeks only
with 7 operas by
GILBERT and SULLIVAN
Jan 13, THE MIKADO.

AMBASSADORS 836 1171. Eves 8pm. Mats Tues 3 & Sat 5. Tkts £6, £5, £4, £3.
ROSEMARY LEACH DAVID SWIFT
"It's a charming story and is put over superlatively by Rosemary Leach and David Swift." Naseem Kahn.
84 CHARING CROSS ROAD
by Helene Hanff
"The West End can offer more exciting evenings but none more pleasurable" Francis King. Sunday Telegraph. "GEM OF A SHOW" Madeleine Harmsworth, Sun Mirror.

APOLLO VICTORIA (Opp Victoria Stn)
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
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GOOD SEATS NOW AVAILABLE FOR MON-THURS.
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APOLLO THEATRE Shaftesbury Av. S CC 01-437 2663. For a limited season only.
KEITH MICHELL TWIGGY
ELEANOR BRON JEREMY LLOYD
in
"CAPTAIN BEAKY'S MUSICAL CHRISTMAS"
"Most enchanting performance in London" Sun Express. "Twiggy is a gem, the loveliest thing on the London stage." D. Mail.
Evgs 7.30 Mats Mon & Sat at 2.30 Prices £1.50 to £6 FINAL WEEK MUST END SAT.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. ... Truck/Bush present STILL CRAZY AFTER ALL THESE YEARS by ... Bradwell. Tues-Sun 8pm.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE 01-8... 1488. Party Bookings 01-836 2379.
JON PERTWEE
UNA STUBBS GEOFFREY BAYLDON
in
WORZEL GUMMIDGE

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal CC 836 8108 Opens Feb 4 Prevs 1, 2 & 3
AN EVENING'S INTERCOURSE
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BARRY HUMPHRIES
10 weeks. PAY NOW, LAUGH LATER

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH S cc 01-741 2311. JAMES BOLAM, SIMON CADELL in A NIGHT IN OLD PEKING the story of ALADDIN.

EXHIBITIONS

MODEL ENGINEER EXHIBITION
Railway Layout/Boat Pool/Films Lectures/Live Steam Track/Trade Stands — over 1,000 models. Wembley Conference Centre 7th-16th January 1982 10am-7pm. Late night Thurs 14th 9pm — open Sun 10th. Adults £3. Children/OAPs £1.50.

ROYAL ACADEMY: Piccadilly, London, W1 — THE GREAT JAPAN EXHIBITION: 3 Dec 28-Feb 21. Open 7 days a week, 10-6: Adm £3; £2 Sun till 1.45; £2 Concessionary.

ART GALLERIES

BRITISH LIBRARY (In Brit. Museum). FAMOUS BOOKS IN SCIENCE. Until 31 Jan. JAPANESE POPULAR LITERATURE OF THE EDO PERIOD. Until 27 June. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

DALLAS GALLERY, 9 Old Bond St. W1. 491 8662. EARLY ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS exhibited by MICHAEL SPRATT Until 23 Jan. Mon-Fri 10-6: Sat 10-1

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116
Guthrie & the Scottish Realists

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, SW1. 839 3942. AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN POSTERS 1900-1914. Until 12 February. Mon-Fri 10-5.30.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council) South Bank, SE1. LUTYENS & LATE SICKERT Paintings, both until 31 Jan. Mon.-Thurs. 10-8, Fri. & Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Adm. £1.50: all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues.-Thurs. 75p.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St. W1 ALEX KATZ — RECENT PAINTINGS until 6 Feb. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPLENDOURS OF THE GONZAGA. Renaissance lords of Mantua. Adm. £1.50. Until 31 Jan. THE STRANGE GENIUS OF WILLIAM BURGES. Until 17 Jan. Adm. £1.00. THE ART OF THE RADIO TIMES 1923-1981. Until 21 Feb. Adm. free Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY. Whitechapel High St. 377 0107. Tube Aldgate East. To 24 Jan. BRITISH SCULPTURE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY Part II 1951-80. Sun-Fri 11-6. Closed Sat. Adm £1 (50p). Free Mon 2-6.

WILDENSTEIN
Henry Moore — Recent Drawings Extended to 22nd January. Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-12.30. 147 New Bond Street, London, W1.

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
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Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
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	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Property	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display (min 5 cms)
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

GLC leader refuses to bow to fares ruling

By David Walker

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, Labour leader of the Greater London Council, said last night there were no circumstances in which he would comply with the judgment of the House of Lords on cheap fares.

However, proposals to double London bus and train fares in March seemed likely to squeeze through the first full meeting of the GLC since th judgment. Both Labour and Conservative benches divided on the issue.

The GLC's officials had strongly urged on councillors a package of measures which, they said, the law now demanded. These ran from a drastic cut in the subsidy paid to London Transport, to the ending of concessionary fares for pensioners. As a result of the package, fares would first have to rise by 100 per cent, and possibly by another 50 to 100 per cent later in the year. Bus and underground services would have to be cut by at least 25 per cent and staff made redundant.

Mr Livingstone held that the advice was sound, but he could not follow it. "There are other *[Labour councillors]* who have made it clear that their respect for the law forces them to support the Law Lords, whatever the consequences.

"The crisis we face is not one that any one party should simply exploit for its own partisan advantage. I urge my colleagues not to make this a divisive issue."

He proposed to mobilize the support of Londoners to secure amending legislation from the Government. He did not intend to vote for fare increases or dramatic cuts in services which would eventually lead to major job losses and would do nothing to help the quality of life in London.

Mr Livingstone said there were those who shared his views that these measures were so appalling they could not bring themselves to vote for them. "I cannot find it in my heart to comply with a decision which does so much damage to the interests of London, to public transport, industry and commerce.

"We intend as a Labour group to fight in a completely united position outside this chamber to mobilize popular support so the Government is forced to introduce amending legislation which will save the position of the pensioners' bus passes and allow us to continue to subsidize London Transport. I urge Labour colleagues that this is not an issue which should divide the Labour Party with acrimony.

For the Conservatives, their leader Sir Horace Cutler, rejected the advice of the officials and lawyers. An increase in fares of only 60 per cent was needed. "I have always been suspicious of legal opinion. Old Aged Pensioners can take it from me that we will do everything in our power".

He said that Labour had created a chaotic mess in London Transport. Amid interruptions from Mr Livingstone's supporters, Sir Horace warned: "If Mr Livingstone thinks we are going to pull his hot chestnuts out of the fire so that he can get off the griddle he has another thing coming".

Dr Tony Hart introduced a report of the GLC's Finance and General Purposes Committee and the Transport Committee. It would, he said, correct shortcomings in the London Transport Act, 1969, and so give the council the powers that everyone thought it had, to subsidize London Transport to produce a transport system in London which would meet the population's needs.

The joint report expressed concern that the Conservative Party, having lost the GLC election, had been able to use the Court of Appeal and the Law Lords "to reverse the decision of the electorate on improving London Transport's service levels and cutting fares".

☐ A decision on raising bus and rail fares in Greater Manchester was deferred yesterday by the county's Passenger Transport Committee.

Mr. Tony Harrison, the committee's chief executive, said that urgent legal advice was being taken on the implications for the county of the Law Lords' fares ruling.

The committee approved a budget of £163m for the next year in spite of the fact that it will produce a budget deficit of £17.6m. Mr Harrison said he believed that a fares subsidy of around £1m a week would probably be legal but as the subsidy required in the newly approved budget was more than £70m legal advice was being taken.



Fountain of ice: Miss Kimberly Harstad, of San Antonio, Texas, poses for her friend Mr John McKenna, of Lyttleton, New Zealand, in front of a backdrop of icicles at the Marble Arch fountain in central London.

Tricksters swoop on snowbound villages

Continued from page 1

operations. Some areas faced the additional hazard of polluted drinking water and Welsh Office meical experts advised people who buy milk direct from farms to boil it before drinking.

BL is using helicopters and convoys of trucks led by snow ploughs to ferry components from Wales in an effort to keep its Midland car plants working, but it appeared to be losing last night as dense fog blanketed the Midlands, grounding helicopters and bringing chaos to the roads.

Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of BL's light medium car operations, said: "We are within two days of a complete shutdown. Unless we can step up supplies from South Wales, production will have to halt at Longbridge and Cowley. That could mean 20,000 workers laid off with more to follow."

Mr Brian Fox, operations director at Longbridge, said BL had lost only three per cent of its production programme, but was fast running out of heavier parts such as sub frames which could not be carried by helicopters.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, suggested a reappraisal of Britain's notoriously ad hoc approach to winter weather. "We have not in the past expected such bitter winters so early in the season. They do seem to be happening more frequently and it may well be that governments are going to have to reappraise the situation."

Mr Heseltine, speaking on BBC Radio said it was a myth that other countries cope more efficiently with ice and snow. A colleague had been snowbound for six hours at Zurich airport on Monday, he said.

Meanwhile, freezing fog continued to cover East Anglia and central England, with visibility as low as five yards on some roads. Motoring organizations repeated warnings to travel only if necessary and then with extreme caution.

As Britain continued to freeze, so did the rest of the world. In the United States, where the weather has killed at least 58 people, a new blizzard hit Buffalo, New York, leaving 25 inches of snow. Several people, mostly elderly, froze to death in their houses.

In France, the weather began to improve after two weeks of widespread flooding, but about 200,000 people remained without electricity.

Wave of wellie buying swamps the shops

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The signs are going up at many High Street footwear shops: *Wellies—out of stock.* A wet autumn and two bouts of snow and slush have already been too much for Britain's main four makers and the importers who in the past few years have been flooding the market with brightly coloured plastic wellies.

Even Britain's biggest chain of footwear shops, operated by the British Shoe Corporation Saxone nad Lilley & Skinner, is running out of stock. "Wellies of all colours and sizes are selling thick and fast—it has been incredible, especially in the past four weeks", said Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, deputy chairman and chief executive of Sears Holdings, British Shoe's parent company.

Independent outlets with less stock back-up are already turning customers away. One retailer in Islington, London, brought in 1,000 pairs of £7 wellies made in Holland and within 24 hours had less than a dozen pairs left. British shoe also reports heavy sales of leather boots and those overhoes of yesteryear, goloshes, which are now usually made from plastic and largely imported. Sports goods shops have been cleaned out of those fat, warm, pleated boots—"Moon Boots" is one label—and as the wellies shortage grows those anxious to remain dry shod have been going for higher-grade specialist waterproof boots intended for fishermen and other outdoor types.

The recent appearance of the Princess of Wales in green field boots has done a power of good for the sales of this upper-class wellie, according to Uniroyal which produces these as well as more mundane wellies at its Dumfries factory. Uniroyal has already geared up its production by a fifth, but 10 times that amount would be needed to meet current demands from clamouring retailers, according to Mr Tony Duckett, footwear sales manager at Uniroyal.

Plastic wellies, when they can be found, sell at between £4 and £6 while the rubber variety are likely to cost £10 or more. Specialized field boots are up to £15. That, it would appear, is not a high price to pay for foot comfort in snow and flood.

Evolution according to Hoyle

Survivors of disaster in an earlier world

By Nicholas Timmins

Professor Sir Fred Hoyle, the man who brought you the theory that life must have arrived from outer space in cometary material, has taken the proposition one stage further. He now says Man is the re-emergence of a previous intelligence which, faced with an environmental catastrophe of cosmological proportions, broke up that intelligence into a kit of basic building blocks which was distributed throughout space.

That kit included the basic biological materials that form life as we know it. Arriving in a suitable environment—the Earth—the kit was able to express itself and develop, fuelled by further additions of genetic material that still arrive from outer space.

It is a theory that Sir Fred believes by-passes the difficulties of Darwinian evolution, accounts for the religious impulse, and explains why there appears to be intelligent design behind the structures of life, which have a complexity that could not have occurred, as orthodox science maintains, by chance.

Sir Fred outlined the ideas yesterday at the *Royal Institution*, in the annual lecture sponsored by Omni, the magazine that mixes science fact and science fiction to such effect that it sells one million copies a month worldwide.

Sir Fred, however, would have us believe he is in earnest. He starts by debunking the theory that life began in a primordial soup, which by some random process produced the 200,000 precisely ordered chains of amino-acids on which life depends.

The chance of that happening, he says, is like rolling an uninterrupted sequence of 5,000,000 sixes on an unbiased dice.

He goes on to attack the Darwinian theory of natural selection, operating on random mutations of genes, to produce more highly evolved plants and animals. Since delerious mutations are surely much more frequent than beneficial ones, the overall effect must be that the process runs downhill, he says.

Given that the ordering of the biomaterials that support life could not have been produced by chance, Sir Fred said, one is drien to the conclusion that the order must be the outcome of intelligent design.

The strongest reason for an intelligence creating carbonaceous life—life as we know it—would be stark necessity. An intelligence far in advance of ours, faced with unstoppable changes in the cosmological environment, would ask whether the material structure of their bodies was of fundamental importance to what they really are.

They would conclude it was not—just as we have an instinctive feeling that what we really are might exist without our bodies. With the adantage of an immense technology, they could find a new material structure to which the huge store of information that constituted themselves—their intelligence—could be transferred. Like any good computer programme, the whole would be put together as a kit of tiny sub-units and sub-routines—in this case, the genetic fragments that are the sub-routines of biology.

Thus carbonaceous life was put together as a deliberate act of creation, to be built upwards, in a process that is still continuing, from the building blocks of genetic fragments.

Evolution is thus driven by a pulling power from aboe, not drien from within by a Darwinian struggle for survival which cannot explain the emergence of a Mozart, or a are the marker symbols on the path our species is destined to tread, Sir Fred said.

Alleged threat to Thatcher

Continued from page 1

son and weigh things up in my mind."

A few months before the alleged atack his home life had become strained and he believed his "whole family situation was collapsing".

His stepfather was having affairs with other women and his mother used to cry over it.

"It used to get to me. But my father used to give me plenty of beatings so I learnt to stay clear of him," he said.

Det Chief Insp Edward Rosbury said: "I was fully convinced that if he had come across the Prime Minister he would have stabbed her."

He said Mr Eastmond was "very logical, sincere and very determined". "He was apparently ver ysorry that he hadn't achieved his ambition that day.

"I didn't think he was the ful pound note, if I may use that expression."

The trial continues today.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Alexandra attends concert given by Barry Manilow, Albert Hall, 7.20.

Exhibitions

Alice, exhibition of Lewis Carroll characters, Centre Hall, Glasgow Art Gallery, 10 to 5.

Dürer and contemporary printmakers in Germany, Charrington Print Room, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 2 to 5.

Paintings and drawings by Tim Gibbs, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 10 to 4.

Prints and watercolours by Michael Cullimore, Anthony Davies and John Macfarlane, St Paul's Gallery, St Paul's Street, Leeds, 10 to 5.

Mary Rose Exhibition and Marine Art, Derby Museum and Art Gallery, Strand, Derby, 10 to 6.

Weaving by Lesley Millar, Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Tunbridge Wells, 10 to 5.30.

Solidarity bulletins and pamphlets, British Library, Great Russell Street, WC1, 10 to 5.

Plants of South China, drawings by a Cantonese or Macao artist, Eyre and Hobhouse, 39 Duke Street, St James's, SW1, 10 to 5.30.

Crusade, exhibition of Gilbert and George post card pieces, Anthony d'Offay, 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, W1, 10 to 5.30.

Talks, lectures, films

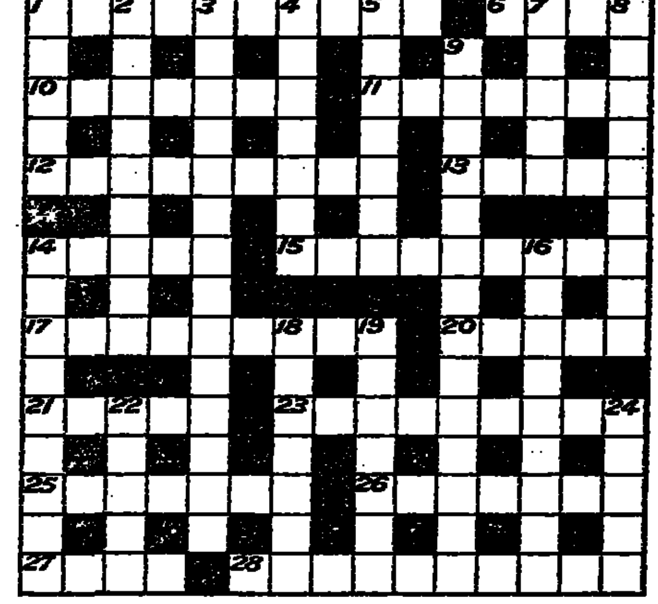
International data communications, by P. M. Perring, Poynting Building, University of Birmingham, 11.

Conservation epilogue, 1949-1980, by Michael Powers, Friends of Burgh House, New End Square, Hampstead, NW3, 8.

The future of small businesses, by J. E. Bolton CBE, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, WC2, 6.

Decorative arts of China—bronzes, by Gillian Darby, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,728



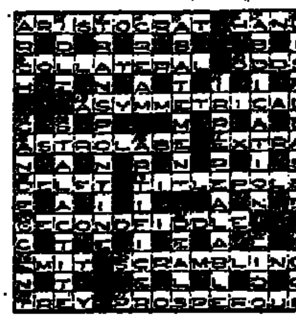
ACROSS

1 Prison village West might quit for university (10).
6 Play in afternoon or the other way round (4).
10 Number given tea and version of Hindu philosophy (7).
11 No single book brought back this feeling (7).
12 Terrible grind to be in school (9).
13 Flier is below par? (5).
14 Savage cur upset the Andalusian (5).
15 For example, includes theologian in capacity of astronomer (9).
17 Churchman appears quiet about coin (gold) (9).
20 Annual contributors of fruit? (5).
21 Just a Liberal reformer beheaded! (5).
23 Degradation of HQ personnel in TA retreat (9).
25 Learned men get a leading part in some ways (7).
26 Nice tax reform? Not quite true (7).
27 Overturned half a dozen (4).
28 Objective of someone in mail sorting (10).

DOWN

1 Turning-point upsetting to a great personage (5).
2 Apprentice in oral fitting? (9).
3 Some deception about altered rental for domestic installation (7, 7).
4 Test opener appears to walk badly? Nonsense! (7).
5 Kenneth comes in to work in garden for a few days (4-3).
7 Due to some fellow in Germany? (5).
8 Confine 500 to Irish town of novel character (9).
9 Pansy's alternative title for Greenwood's play? (4-2-8).
14 Outdo a mounted knight concerning his trappings? (9).
16 Money out of the bar in an old storehouse (5-4).
18 A beam from poor Mr Aston (7).
19 Sell genuine ones before mid-September (7).
22 Presented soldier to archdeacon (5).
24 All spirit and endless ale (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,727



The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.75	1.57
Austria Sch	31.70	29.70
Belgium Fr	81.75	80.75
Canada $	2.31	2.22
Denmark Kr	14.56	13.36
Finland Mkk	8.70	8.25
France Fr	11.40	10.80
Germany DM	4.39	4.25
Greece Dr	123.00	112.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.21
Italy Lir	2420.00	2320.00
Japan Yn	445.00	419.00
Netherlands Gld	4.92	4.66
Norway Kr	11.47	10.87
Portugal Esc	132.00	124.00
South Africa Rd	2.05	1.90
Spain Pta	193.50	184.50
Sweden Kr	11.00	10.42
Switzerland Fr	3.67	3.45
USA $	1.94	1.87
Yugoslavia Dnr	96.00	89.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index fell 6.0 to 524.6.

The papers

As both sides in the rail dispute refuse to surrender, says the Daily Mirror, a compromise will have to be found. "It will take months for the railmen to make up in wages what they will lose even in a two-day strike: BR will never recover its losses. No one will gain and everyone will lose. What a way to run a railway", it says.

Commenting yesterday on the outcome of the Nato foreign ministers' meeting, the Washington Post said "though the Alliance continues to deal with several hands, it is now speaking with one voice".

Postal delays

Letters and parcels posted yesterday, today and tomorrow will be delayed because of the rail strike, and some express facilities cannot be maintained during this period. Bad weather is causing additional delays to post, particularly in S Wales, the West Country and some parts of the Midlands.

Anniversaries today

Charles Perrault born in Paris, 1628. Edmund Spenser died in London, 1599; and George Fox also died in London, 1691.

Travel

For pre-recorded information on rail, air and road travel in Britain, call British Telecom's Traveline: 01-246 8021.

The following **Weather Centres** are open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, for weather advice: **Bristol**: 0272 279298; **Cardiff**: 0222 377020; **London**: 01-836 4311; **Manchester**: 061-832 6701; **Newcastle**: 0632 26453; **Nottingham**: 0602 384092; **Southampton** (open 6 am to 10 pm): 0703 28844.

Rail strike

No trains today or tomorrow. Station information offices will be manned to answer passengers' queries.

Parking

There will be no free parking at meters in London. Parking restrictions will be enforced but there will be extra parking facilities for private vehicles in London, including areas in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St James's Park, Battersea Park, Victoria Park, Hackney, Dulwich Park, and Peckham Rye fairground.

Car sharing

Motorists can offer lifts without infringing their insurance policies, even if they accept a contribution towards running costs of the car. Under a car-sharing agreement with the Government, insurance companies are prepared to include the giving of lifts in their standard policies *as long as the vehicle is not being used to make a profit.* Any passenger who accepts a lift will be automatically covered under the minimum legal requirements of compulsory third party insurance.

Buses to Gatwick

Special coaches to Gatwick for British Caledonian inter-continental passengers will run during rail strike, from the airline's Victoria terminal, call 0293 25555.

There will be extra buses on Flightline 777 route between Gatwick and Victoria Coach Station during rail strike; also half-hourly coaches between Gatwick and Heathrow. Call 0293 502116 or 01-222 1234.

Accommodation

The London Tourist Board has made special arrangements to help workers to book hotels in the city: call 01-730 3450 before 5.30 tonight for bookings over a range of hotels; or bookings can be made in person at National Tourist Information centre, Victoria Station, from 9 am to 8.30 pm.

The Board does not expect any difficulty in finding people accommodation.

Airports

All airports operating normally; flights from the Continent no longer delayed because of bad weather.

Roads

Many routes will be severely congested today because of rail strike; the AA advise people to share wherever possible, and allow extra time for journeys.

Continuing severe weather in S Wales, with most roads accessible only to vehicles with four-wheel drive; motorists are advised not to attempt to drive; in N Wales, only major roads are passable. Fresh snowfalls in Gloucestershire and Cotswolds have worsened driving conditions, and heavy vehicles were banned yesterday from all roads in Gloucestershire except the M5. Several main roads remain blocked by snow, especially in Thames Valley, Wiltshire, West Country and N England. Freezing fog in Midlands. Avon and Somerset is making driving on snow-covered and icy roads extremely hazardous. Speed limits on many motorways.

AA 24-hour service: 01-954 7373 or local AA office. RAC 24-hour service: 01-686 2525.

Roadworks

North: A5117: Temporary lights between Hapsford and Dunkirk, N of Chester. A6072: Roadworks on Heighington by-pass, Co. Durham. A1/A6136: Lane closures on Catterick by-pass, N Yorkshire.

Wales and West: M5: Only hard shoulder in use between junctions 11 and 12 near Gloucester. A381: Roadworks on Totnes inner relief road, Devon. A39: Temporary signals at Stratton between Bideford and Fraddon, Cornwall.

Scotland: A9: Roadworks S of Ballingig; restrictions for heavy vehicles. A94: Single line traffic with lights S of Coupar Angus Bridge. A93: Single line traffic, N of Bridge of Cally.

Roadworks may be cancelled if weather becomes unsuitable.

Information supplied by the AA.

Ferry strike

Because of a union dispute, Sealink ferry services are suspended between Holyhead and Dunlaoghaire, Fishguard and Rosslare, Weymouth and Portsmouth and the Channel Islands, and Newhaven and Dieppe. Normal services are running between Harwich and the Hook of Holland, Dover and Ostend, and Dover and Dunkirk. Sporadic services are running between Folkestone or Dover and Calais or Boulogne. For further information: 01-834 2345 or 01-828 4142.

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Guinness Book of Records 1982	Norris McWhirter	Guinness	£4.99
The White Hotel	D. M. Thomas	Gollancz	£6.95
Invitation to a Royal Wedding	Kathryn Spink	Colour Library International	£7.95
Quest for Adventure	Chris Bonington	Hodder	£14.95
Noble House	James Clavell	Hodder	£8.95
Welsh Fargo	Harry Secombe	Robson	£6.95
Twice Shy	Dick Francis	Michael Joseph	£6.95
In and Out of the Garden	Sara Midda	Sidgwick & Jackson	£5.95
National Trust Book of Long Walks	Adam Nicolson	National Trust/Weidenfeld	£10.95
Midnight's Children	Salman Rushdie	Cape	£6.95

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammicks to 480 bookshops and selected retail sales through eight Hammicks bookshops and 25 others.

Weather

An anticyclone will continue to drift slowly into the Continent; trough of low pressure approach NW Britain.

6 am to midnight

[illegible]

NE, NW Scotland, Moray Firth, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain or sleet, snow in places; wind S to SW, fresh or strong; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Continuing cold in SE, becoming less cold in N and W.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, light, becoming S, moderate; sea slight. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind E, fresh, becoming SE, light or moderate; sea moderate becoming slight. St George's Channel: Wind SE, moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind S, light, increasing moderate or fresh; sea slight becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 8.01 am. Sun sets: 4.18 pm. Moon sets: 10.22 am. Moon rises: 9.0 pm.

Last quarter: January 16.

Lighting up time

London 4.48 pm to 7.32 am
Bristol 4.57 pm to 7.40 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 8.05 am
Manchester 4.46 pm to 7.48 am
Penzance 5.15 pm to 7.46 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	-2	28	Guernsey	f	3	37
Birmingham	fg	-2	28	Inverness	c	2	36
Blackpool	s	-1	30	Jersey	f	3	37
Bristol	fg	-2	28	London	c	1	34
Cardiff	f	-1	30	Manchester	fg	-4	25
Edinburgh	f	-2	28	Newcastle	s	-2	28
Glasgow	c	-1	30	Ronaldsway	s	-8	18

Highest and lowest

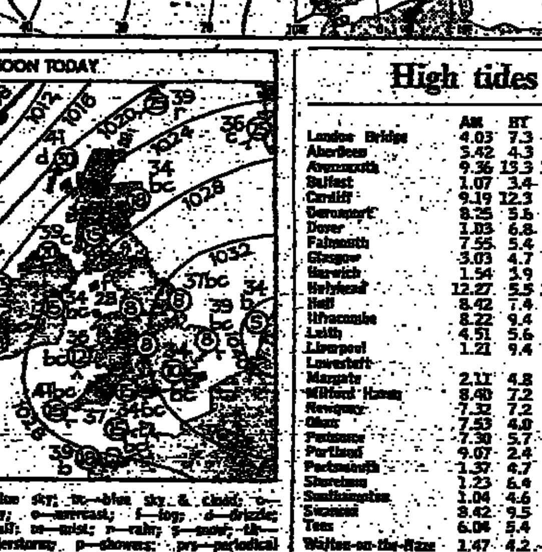
Highest day temp: Brist Point, 7C, 45F; lowest day max: Shawbury, -5C, 23F; highest rainfall: Benbecula, .12in; highest sunshine: Anglesey, 7.4hr.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

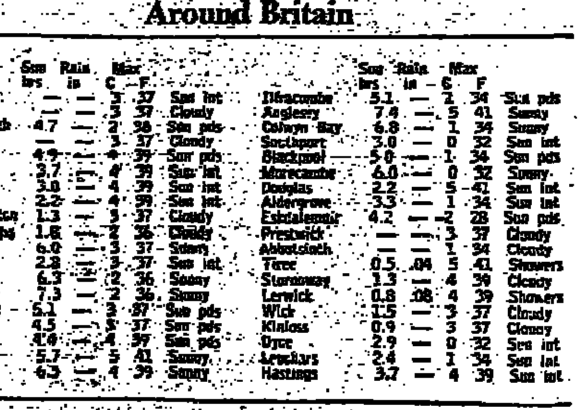
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1518: 18.39-18.42, W; 55NW; NW. Cosmos 230R's (Jan 14) 7.18-7.23; SSW; 30SSE; E. Cosmos 1256: 18.32-18.32; ... ; 15N; N. Intercosmos 148: 17.14-17.23; WSW; 45SW; NNE.



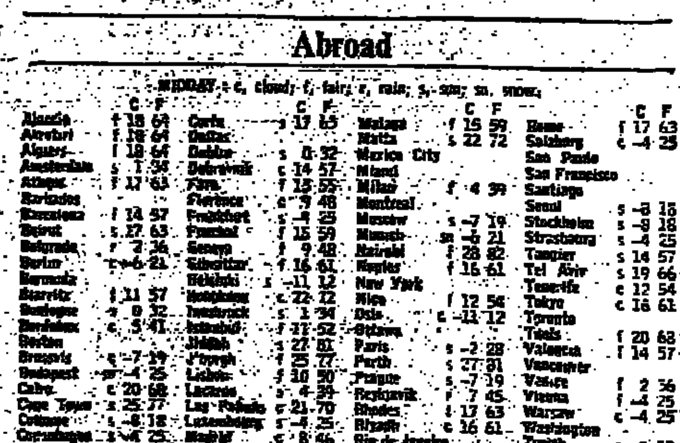


High tides

Around Britain



Abroad



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